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LAWS AND REGULATIONS

RELATING TO

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN FORCE

JANUARY 13, 1898,

BEING

APPENDIX D, REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER FOR 1897.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1898.

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APPENDIX D.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following laws and regulations have, in the issue of this report, been compared with the official copies thereof. Wherever, therefore, a discrepancy exists between them and between the corresponding laws and regulations as they have appeared in previous reports, the text below may be accepted as correct.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AFFECTING THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

CHAP. CVIII.—AN ACT prescribing the duties of certain officers for the District of Columbia, and fixing their compensation.

* * * * *

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the coroner to hold an inquest over any person found dead in the District of Columbia, when the manner and cause of death shall not be already known as accidental or in the course of nature. No coroner's jury shall receive any fee or compensation for services as such, and said coroner is hereby authorized and empowered to issue his certificate to the auditor for the payment of such expenses as may be necessary for the interment of any person over whom he has held an inquest and whose body is not claimed by friends or relatives: *Provided*, That the amount of such expenses shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars. He shall make a monthly report to the board of health of the number of inquests held by him during the month last past before said report, with a full description, as far as may be, of the age and sex of persons, color and nationality, the cause and mode of their death, and such other particulars as may be necessary to their identification, in case of strangers and unknown persons. He shall also, immediately after holding any inquest, deposit in some bank in the city of Washington, subject to the order of the governor, all moneys, and all other property and other effects with the property clerk of the police department, which shall be found upon the person of those over whom he shall hold inquest, as hereinbefore provided. He shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and give bond, to be approved by the governor, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

* * * * *

Approved August 23, 1871.

EXCERPTS FROM WEBB'S DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON, RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

SEC. 1 (page 5). It is not lawful for butchers or other persons to keep beef cattle or other animals intended for slaughter within seventy-five feet of any dwelling house, without the consent of both the occupant and owner of said dwelling; and it shall be the duty of the police officers to notify persons so offending to immediately remove such animals, and if the person or persons so notified shall refuse or neglect to obey within twenty-four hours thereafter, they shall be subject to a fine of five dollars, and a fine of twenty dollars for each day the said cattle are suffered to remain, and any police officer refusing or willfully neglecting to perform the duty prescribed shall be punished by a fine of five dollars, and shall be dismissed from office, said fines to be collected and applied as other fines under this corporation.

SEC. 2 (page 44). It shall be unlawful for any person to store, put, or place bones which shall have been purchased or bartered, in any house, storeroom, stable, building, or place, within two hundred feet of any dwelling house, other than the dwelling house of the person storing such bones, under a penalty of five dollars for each

and every day that the same shall be stored, put, or placed as aforesaid; and it shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, to store old rags which shall have been purchased or bartered, in any house, storeroom, stable, building, or place, within fifty feet of any dwelling house, other than the dwelling house of the person storing such rags, and the entire stock of old rags, so collected and stored, shall be removed from the premises, or shipped at least once in every fifteen days; and any person or persons storing old rags, or refusing or neglecting to remove the same, in accordance with these provisions, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for every day that they shall so offend.

SEC. 1 (page 50). It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to erect any whitesmith or blacksmith shop within thirty feet of any dwelling house inside of the limits of the corporation, or within that distance of any dwelling house to extend any whitesmith or blacksmith shop now erected, under a penalty of not less than two nor more than five dollars for every day such erection or extension shall remain after notice shall be given by the mayor for the removal thereof, to be collected and applied as other fines.

SECS. 1 and 2 (pages 119 and 120). It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to keep, provide for, or maintain within the limits of the city of Washington, a cow yard, pen, or stable for dairy or other purposes, nearer than two hundred feet to any dwelling house other than the dwelling house of the owner or keeper of such yard, pen, or stable, under a penalty of not less than one nor more than five dollars for each day's offense so continued; to be prosecuted and recovered as other fines and penalties due the corporation are prosecuted and recovered: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall apply to persons who keep but two cows for their own immediate use; and this section shall be so construed as to permit the selling of milk by persons who keep one or two cows.

SEC. 2. The owner or keeper of any cow yard, pen, or stable, or other place where cows are kept, within the limits of the city of Washington, shall daily remove the filth from and keep clean such yard, pen, stable, or other place, under a penalty of not less than one nor more than five dollars for each and every offense, to be recovered as other fines are.

SEC. 8 (page 214). It shall be the duty of each and every person occupying a dwelling house or store, or any other kind of building, to have the paved footwalk and gutter in front of his, her, or their premises cleaned daily from the first of May to the first of December, by collecting the dirt from such gutter into piles, to be removed under the direction of the commissioners of improvements so soon as possible after it has been collected; and any person or persons who shall fail or refuse to have the paved footwalk or gutter in front of his, her, or their premises cleaned as hereinbefore provided, shall be subject to a fine of not more than five nor less than one dollar for each and every offense.

SEC. 9 (page 214). If any person or persons shall cast, place, or lay, or cause to be cast, placed, or laid any rubbish, oyster shells, shavings, or offal, or refuse substance of any kind whatsoever of his, her, or their trade, occupation, or business; or any coal, firewood, ashes, barrels, hogsheds, or casks of any kind; boxes, foul water, dye water, or offal from soap and candle or other manufactories; filth, stable manure, or any offensive substance or obstruction in any street, avenue, open space, public reservation, alley, or open lot, or so that the same may run into any improved street, avenue, public reservation, alley, open space, or open lot, or in the gutters of any such street, avenue, public reservation, open space, or open lot, or on any pavement, and shall not remove the same on the day on which the same shall have been so placed as aforesaid—every person so offending or directing, or ordering the same to be done, shall forfeit and pay not less than one nor more than five dollars, and the further sum of five dollars for each and every day the same shall be suffered to remain, except the article of firewood, which may remain forty-eight hours and no longer on such street or avenue, not including the pavement thereof: *Provided,* That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons engaged in erecting or repairing a building to occupy with the materials used in making such building, or repairing the inside half of the breadth of the footway and one-third part of the breadth of the carriageway, and no more, in front of any lot on which the building is being erected or repaired; said materials to be placed in such position and so arranged as may be approved of by the commissioners of improvements, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each offense; and a further penalty of a like sum for every day the same may be suffered to remain; to be recovered from the owner of the property, or the contractor for the erection or repairs of the building; and all materials and rubbish shall be removed by the contractor or owner of the property within five days after said building shall be completed.

SEC. 1 (page 316). It shall be unlawful for any owner or owners to occupy, rent, or cause to be rented any dwelling houses or tenements without providing for each

and every dwelling house or tenement a suitable privy for the use of the occupant of such dwelling house or tenement; and if any owner or agent shall neglect or refuse to provide such privy, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars for each and every week of such neglect or refusal; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to make any excavation under any privy within the city, under a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for each offense.

SEC. 5 (page 358). In all cases where a drain shall be made from any lot, house, or other property into a public sewer constructed by this corporation, there shall be a good and sufficient copper or cast-iron strainer inside of the basement or cellar wall of the property so drained, to prevent any vegetable matter or filth in a solid state from passing into the sewer; and such cellar or basement shall at all times be subject to the inspection of such person as may be authorized by the mayor or corporation to examine the same; and if at any time the strainer shall be found worn out or choked with filth, or if the drain itself shall be choked with filth, the owner or occupier of the premises, either or both of them, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for the first offence, and not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars for the second or any subsequent offence, and five dollars for every twenty-four hours during which the strainer or drain shall remain out of repair or be choked up; the said fines to be recovered as other fines of this corporation are recovered.

ACTS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Extract from An Act to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

[R. S. D. C., Sec. 72.]

There shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a board of health for said District, to consist of five persons, whose duty it shall be to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof; to make and enforce regulations to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown; to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in said cities; and to perform such other duties as shall be imposed upon said board by the legislative assembly.

Approved February 21, 1871.

DUTY OF POLICE TO ASSIST HEALTH OFFICER, WHEN REQUIRED.

[R. S. D. C., Sec. 380.]

The board of health, or proper health officer, of the District shall have power to call upon any of the police force, to a number not exceeding six, to aid upon any necessary emergency in enforcing the powers and duties conferred upon their office by law; and it shall be the duty of any such number of police so called upon to obey such call, but such service shall not continue longer than twenty-four hours.

Extract from An Act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

[2 Sup. R. S., 179.]

That in lieu of the board of health now authorized by law, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint a physician as health officer, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the said Commissioners, to execute and enforce all laws and regulations relating to the public health and vital statistics, and to perform all such duties as may be assigned to him by said Commissioners; and the board of health now existing shall, from the date of the appointment of said health officer, be abolished.

Approved June 11, 1878.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia.

[1 Sup. R. S., 355.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, not a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this

act, to conduct any pharmacy or store for the purpose of retailing, compounding, or dispensing medicines or poisons, for medical use, in the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any store or pharmacy to allow any person, except a registered pharmacist, to compound or dispense the prescriptions of physicians, or to retail or dispense poisons for medical use, except as an aid to, and under the immediate supervision of, a registered pharmacist. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act, and biennially thereafter, or as often as necessary, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint three pharmacists and two physicians, all of whom shall have been residents of the District of Columbia for five years and of at least five years' practical experience in their respective professions, who shall be known and styled as Commissioners of Pharmacy for the District of Columbia, who shall serve without compensation, and who shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Said commissioners shall, within thirty days after the notification of their appointment, each take and subscribe to an oath to impartially and faithfully discharge their duties as prescribed by this act. The position of any commissioner who shall fail to so qualify within the time named shall be vacant, and the vacancy or vacancies so occurring, or any vacancy or vacancies that may occur, shall be filled by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. That the commissioners of pharmacy shall keep a book of registration open at some convenient place within the city of Washington, of which due notice shall be given through the public press, and shall record therein the name and place of business of every person registered under this act. It shall be the duty of said commissioners of pharmacy to register, without examination, as registered pharmacists, all pharmacists and druggists who are engaged in business in the District of Columbia at the passage of this act as owners or principals of stores of pharmacies for selling at retail, compounding, or dispensing drugs, medicines, or chemicals for medicinal use, or for compounding and dispensing physicians' prescriptions, and all assistant pharmacists, twenty-one years of age, engaged in said stores or pharmacies in the District of Columbia at the passage of this act, and who have been engaged as such in some store or pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions were compounded and dispensed for not less than five years prior to the passage of this act: *Provided, however,* That in case of failure or neglect on the part of any such person or persons to present themselves for registration within sixty days after said public notice, they shall undergo an examination such as is provided for in section five of this act.

SEC. 5. That the said commissioners of pharmacy shall, upon application and at such time and place as they may determine, examine each and every person who shall desire to conduct the business of selling at retail, compounding, or dispensing drugs, medicines, or chemicals for medicinal use, or compounding and dispensing physicians' prescriptions within the District of Columbia as pharmacists; and if a majority of said commissioners shall be satisfied that said person is competent and fully qualified to conduct said business of compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines, or chemicals for medicinal use, or to compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions, they shall enter the name of such person as a registered pharmacist in the book provided for in section four of this act.

SEC. 6. That no person shall be entitled to an examination by said commissioners of pharmacy for registration as pharmacist unless he present satisfactory evidence of being twenty-one years of age, and having served not less than four years in a store or pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions were compounded and dispensed, or is a graduate of some respectable medical college or university.

SEC. 7. That all graduates in pharmacy having a diploma from an incorporated college or school of pharmacy that requires a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than four years before granting a diploma shall be entitled to have their names registered as pharmacists by said commissioners of pharmacy.

SEC. 8. That the commissioners of pharmacy shall be entitled to demand and receive from each person whom they register as pharmacist, without examination, the sum of three dollars, and from each person whom they examine the sum of ten dollars. And in case the examination of said person should prove defective and unsatisfactory, and his name not be registered, he shall be permitted to present himself for reexamination within any period not exceeding twelve months next thereafter, and no charge shall be made for such reexamination. The money received under the provisions of this section shall be applied to payment of such expenses as the commissioners may incur in executing the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. Every registered pharmacist shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals, and medicines he may sell or dispense, with the exception of those sold in the original packages of the manufacturer, and also those known as "patent medicines;" and should he knowingly, intentionally, and fraudulently adulterate, or cause to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals, or medical preparations, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, in addition thereto, his name shall be stricken from the register.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person, from and after the passage of this act, to retail any poisons enumerated in Schedules A and B, as follows, to wit:

SCHEDULE A.

Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnia and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids, and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce;

SCHEDULE B.

Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid, and oxalic acid, without distinctly labeling the box, vessel, or paper in which the said poison is contained, and also the outside wrapper or cover, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poisons enumerated in Schedules A and B, unless, upon due inquiry, it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. Nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacist to sell any poisons included in Schedule A without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made, in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quality of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser; such book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for reference for at least five years. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons, in not unusual quantities or doses, upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine. Nor shall it be lawful for any licensed or registered druggist or pharmacist in the District of Columbia to retail, or sell, or give away any alcoholic liquors or compounds, as a beverage, to be drunk or consumed upon the premises. And any violation of the provisions of this section shall make the owner or principal of said store or pharmacy liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five and not more than one hundred dollars, to be collected in the usual manner.

SEC. 11. Any itinerant vender of any drug, nostrum, ointment, or appliance of any kind, intended for the treatment of diseases or injury, or who shall, by writing, or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat diseases, injury, or deformity, by any drug, nostrum, manipulation, or other expedient, shall pay a license of two hundred dollars per annum into the treasury of the District of Columbia, to be collected in the usual way.

SEC. 12. That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure registration for himself or for another under this act, by making or causing to be made any false representation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and the name of the person so fraudulently registered shall be stricken from the register. Any person, not a registered pharmacist as provided for in this act, who shall conduct a store, pharmacy, or place for retailing, compounding, or dispensing drugs, medicines, or chemicals, for medicinal use, or for compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 13. That all fines and penalties under this act shall be collected in the same manner that other fines and penalties are collected in the District of Columbia; and it shall be the duty of the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia to prosecute all violations of this act.

SEC. 14. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved June 15, 1878.

AN ACT to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes.

[1 Sup. R. S., 374.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied a tax of two dollars each per annum upon all dogs owned or kept in the District of Columbia; said tax to be collected as other taxes in said District are or may be collected.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the collector of taxes, upon receipt of said tax, to give to the person paying the same, for each dog so paid for, a suitable metallic tag, stamped with the year, showing that said tax has been duly paid; and he shall keep a record of all such payments, with the date thereof, and the name, color, and sex of such dog, and the name of the person claiming any dog so paid for; and a copy of such record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said collector, which shall be given to any person demanding the same, upon payment of twenty-five cents therefor, shall be prima facie evidence of such payment in any court in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. The poundmaster of the District of Columbia shall, during the entire year, seize all dogs found running at large without the tax tag, issued by the collector aforesaid, attached, and shall impound the same; and if, within forty-eight hours, the same are not redeemed, by the owners thereof, by the payment of two dollars, they shall be sold or destroyed, as the poundmaster may deem advisable; and any sale made by virtue hereof shall be deemed valid to all intents and purposes in all the courts of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. Any dog wearing the tax tag hereinbefore provided for shall be permitted to run at large in the District of Columbia, and shall be regarded as personal property in all the courts of said District; and any person injuring or destroying the same shall be liable to a civil action for damages, which, upon proof of said injuring or killing may be awarded in a sum equal to the value usually put upon such property by persons buying and selling the same, subject to such modification as the particular circumstances of the case may make proper.

SEC. 5. Any person owning any dog so recorded in the collector's office shall be liable in a civil action for any damage done by said dog to the full amount of the injury inflicted.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of any person owning or possessing a dog to place, or cause to be placed and kept, around the neck of such dog, a collar, on which shall be marked and engraved, in legible and durable characters, the name of the owner or possessor, and the letters "D. C.", and to which collar must be attached the insignia or tax tag furnished by the District tax collector, in accordance with the first and second sections of this law, under the penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars; and if any person shall put, or cause to be put, a collar, with the insignia or tax tag, around the neck of any dog owned or possessed by any person or persons residing in the District, without having obtained a license for keeping such animal, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 7. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Commissioners that there are good reasons for believing that any dog or dogs within the District are mad, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to issue a proclamation requiring that all dogs shall, for a period to be defined in the proclamation, wear good, substantial muzzles securely put on, so as to prevent them from biting or snapping; and any dog going at large during the period defined by the Commissioners without such a muzzle shall be taken by the poundmaster and impounded, subject to the provisions of section three.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall remove, or cause to be removed, the collar and insignia or tax tag from the neck of any dog, or entice any properly licensed dog into any inclosure for the purpose of taking off its collar or insignia, or shall for such purpose decoy or entice any animal out of the inclosure or house of its owner or possessor, or shall seize or molest any dog while held or led by any person, or shall bring any dog into the District for the purpose of taking up and killing the same, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 9. If any owner or possessor of a fierce or dangerous dog permit the same to go at large in the District of Columbia, to the danger or annoyance of the inhabitants, he shall forfeit and pay, for the first offense, ten dollars; for the second, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; and upon a third conviction for the same offense, the Commissioners shall immediately cause the dog, upon account of which the conviction takes place, to be slain and buried.

SEC. 10. That all acts or parts of acts now in force in the District of Columbia inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved June 19, 1878.

AN ACT authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to extend the area for the taking up and impounding of domestic animals in the District of Columbia.

[1 Sup. R. S., 495.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and are hereby, authorized to prescribe rules for taking up and impounding of domestic animals found running at large in the District of Columbia.

Approved June 27, 1879.

JOINT RESOLUTION legalizing the health ordinances and regulations for the District of Columbia.

[1 Sup. R. S., 574.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ordinances of the late board of health of the District of Columbia, as revised, amended, and adopted November nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health and to provide for the removal thereof," as printed in the report of said late board of health made to the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, being Executive Document number one, part eight, be, and the same are hereby, legalized; and the respective penalties therein prescribed for violations thereof may be imposed and enforced for the respective offenses therein described, excepting the sections of said ordinance following, namely: Sections seven, nine, and fourteen, which said sections are not hereby legalized.

SEC. 2. That the ordinances, rules, and regulations of said late board of health contained in the report mentioned in the preceding section, and printed in the said executive document therein mentioned, namely:

First. "An ordinance to amend an ordinance to prevent domestic animals from running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, passed by the board of health May nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one;"

Second. "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown;"

Third. "An ordinance to provide for the inspection of streets, food, live stock, fish and other marine products, in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to define the duties of inspectors and other officers of the board of health;"

Fourth. "An ordinance to amend section ten of the code so as to read;"

Fifth. "An ordinance to amend an ordinance passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to read as follows;"

Sixth. "An ordinance to prevent committing or creating nuisances in or about public urinals located within the cities of Washington and Georgetown;"

Seventh.¹ "Rules and regulations in regard to smallpox;"

Eighth. "Regulations to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, the interment, disin-terment, and removal of the dead in the District of Columbia," be, and the same are hereby, legalized and made valid; and the penalties therein provided respectively for violations thereof, may be imposed and enforced for the violations of the same respectively, as provided by section twenty-seven of the ordinances passed November nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Approved April 24, 1880.

ORDINANCES AS LEGALIZED BY FOREGOING RESOLUTION.

AN ORDINANCE to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof.

Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That filth, the contents of cesspools, offal, garbage, foul water, dye water, refuse from manufactories, ordure, urine, stable manure, decayed animal or vegetable matter, or other offensive substance detrimental to health, thrown, placed, or allowed to remain, in or upon any street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, gutter, public reservation, or open lot, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or in the

¹ See an act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1897.

more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall commit, create, or maintain the aforesaid nuisances, or either of them, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 2. That the carrying and transporting of bones, hides, fish, garbage, offal, or other animal or vegetable substances, in decomposing and offensive condition, in any other than covered and inclosed vehicles, through any street, avenue, alley or public place, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, commit, create or maintain such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than two nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 3. That manure accumulated in great quantities; manure, offal, or garbage piled or deposited within 300 feet of any place of worship, or of any dwelling, or unloaded along the line of any railroad, or in any street or public way; cars or flats loaded with manure, or other offensive matter, remaining or standing on any railroad, street, or highway in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall pile or deposit manure, offal, or garbage, or any offensive or nauseous substance within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling within the limits of said cities or their said suburbs; and any person who shall unload, discharge, or put upon or along the line of any railroad, street or highway or public place, within said cities or their said suburbs, any manure, garbage, offal, or other offensive or nauseous substance, within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, or who shall cause or allow cars or flats loaded with, or having in or upon them any such substance to remain or stand in or along any railroad, street or highway, within the limits of said cities or their suburbs, within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, and who shall fail, after notice duly served by this board, to remove the same shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 4. That the filling, leveling, or raising the surface of any ground or lot within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, with animal or vegetable substances, filth gathered in cleaning yards or streets, or waste material from mills or factories, or the removal of the surface of any ground or lot within said cities or their said suburbs, filled with such offensive matter or substance, in such manner as to cause noisome odors or noxious gases to arise, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, commit, create, or maintain such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 5. That throwing or placing any defiling or poisonous substance, decayed animal or vegetable matter or filth into, or causing or allowing the same to pass or enter into, any spring, well, or river water, used by the public for drinking or cooking purposes, or into the water of any public reservoir or water pipe within the District of Columbia, whereby such water is rendered impure and unwholesome, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall commit or create such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 6. That any wells, springs, or waters used for drinking or cooking purposes, which are impure and unwholesome, or which have been rendered impure and unwholesome by reason of any defiling or poisonous substance, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall maintain or continue such nuisance, after due notice from this board to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 8. That ailantus trees, the flowers of which produce offensive and noxious odors, in bloom, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 10.¹ That drainpipes, soil pipes, passages into sewers, or connections between any sewer and any ground or building, not of adequate and sufficient size to allow the free and entire passage of all the material that enters the same, or not provided with good and sufficient sewer traps, so as to prevent the escape of noisome odors and noxious gases therefrom, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining either of said nuisances who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

¹ See section 10 as amended, page 95.

SEC. 11. That all water-closets and privies connected with any house, building, or premises within the District of Columbia, in or upon which people live, or where they congregate or assemble, or any kind of business is done, kept in a filthy and offensive condition, or from which noisome odors and noxious gases arise, and all water-closets located within and being a part of any such house or building not provided with proper sewer traps so as to prevent the return and escape of noxious gases and offensive odors from any public or private sewer connected therewith, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisance, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 12. That any privy within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, including Uniontown or Anacostia, and Mount Pleasant, in the District of Columbia, constructed of other material than brick, cement, or wood, or which is not provided with a sufficient box, bucket, or vessel for the reception of filth, and the inside of which is not at least five feet distant from the line of any adjoining lot, and at least two (2) feet distant from any street, lane, alley, camp, square, or public place, or public or private passageway; and any privy so constructed that it can not be conveniently approached and cleaned, or in such manner that each and every vault, box, bucket, or vessel thereof is not made tight and close, so that the contents thereof can not escape therefrom, except as may be permitted by means of a passageway or conduit under ground, for the purpose of carrying away the contents of such vault, box, or vessel into any common sewer or drain, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person who shall create, maintain, or continue such nuisance, and shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate or remedy the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 13. That fecal matter, not thoroughly deodorized and disinfected, remaining in privies in the District of Columbia, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and the board of health shall, upon the receipt of complaint in writing, cause any privy to be inspected, and, if necessary, cleaned by the persons authorized for said purpose; and any person owning or occupying premises on which any privy is situated, who shall refuse to permit the same to be inspected and cleaned at the times designated by said board, or whenever necessary, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 15. That it shall be unlawful for any person to deposit the contents of any privy in any place other than such as may be approved by this board; and any person so offending shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 16. That the system heretofore in use of removing night-soil, cleaning privies, privy boxes, vaults, sinks, and cesspools within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the more densely populated suburbs of the said cities, by buckets or other process agitating and exposing the contents thereof in the open air, and of transporting said contents in carts or other vehicles not air-tight, through the streets, avenues, alleys, and other public places within said cities, and their said suburbs, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health.

And that from and after the 15th day of October, A. D. 1873, no part of the contents (except substances not soluble in water) of any privy, privy box, vault, sink, or cesspool within said cities or their said suburbs shall be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets, avenues, alleys, or other public places of said cities or of their said suburbs, except as the same shall be removed and transported by means of some air-tight apparatus, pneumatic or other process, so as to prevent the said contents from being agitated or exposed in the open air during said process of removal or transportation; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 17. That the keeping, herding, and feeding of hogs, in pens or otherwise, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, for every such offense.

SEC. 18. That filthy and unwholesome stables, sheds, pens, or places where cows, horses, mules, or other animals are kept, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 19. That any animal affected by glanders or other contagious or pestilential disease, kept or remaining in any stable, shed, pen, or place within the cities of Washington or Georgetown or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person keeping or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 20. That all establishments or places of business for tanning, skinning, scouring, or dressing hides or leather within the District of Columbia, in a filthy condition, or from which noisome odors and noxious gases arise, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall erect, create, maintain, or continue such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 21. That the boiling of offal, swill, bones, fat, tallow, or lard; the crushing, grinding or burning of bones or shells; cleansing guts; making glue from any dead animal or part thereof; making or boiling varnish or oil; making lampblack, turpentine, or tar; distilling ardent, alcoholic, or fermented spirits; storing or keeping scraps, fat, grease, or other offensive animal matter; rendering or trying out dead, undressed, and unslaughtered animals, or any other business or trade, whereby noisome stenches and odors and noxious gases arise or are generated, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, erect, create, maintain, or continue any such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 22. That unclean and filthy slaughterhouses, rooms, buildings, or places where sheep, hogs, cattle, or other animals are slaughtered, within the District of Columbia, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 23. That the crushing or breaking of stone within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, by machines or otherwise, in such manner as to create offensive and deleterious dust, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining said nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to remove or abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 24. That undressed dead animals being or lying in any part of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, viz: Any of the horse, mule, or jack kinds, or any cow, goat, calf, sheep, dog, or swine, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person owning, possessing, or controlling any such dead animal, or any person who shall knowingly place or allow such dead animal to remain in any part of said cities or their said suburbs, and who shall fail to give notice thereof to the board of health within eight hours after the death of said animal, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 25. That unmuzzled dogs going upon any street, avenue, or other public place, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October in any year, mad dogs, and dogs bitten by hydrophobic dogs, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person owning or keeping any dog who shall allow the same to go unmuzzled upon any street, alley, or other public place, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October in any year, or who shall refuse to kill, or to cause to be killed, any such dog owned or kept by him, which has gone mad, or given symptoms of hydrophobia, or who shall omit to confine any such animal exposed to such disease, or which has been bitten by a hydrophobic dog or animal, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars; and any dog going at large between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October in any year, without a proper muzzle, shall be taken up by the poundmaster, who shall charge the owner of the same one dollar for its redemption; and every such dog not redeemed within twenty-four hours after having been taken up as aforesaid shall be liable to be shot by said poundmaster.

SEC. 26. That it shall be the duty of the health officer appointed by this board, upon receiving information or obtaining knowledge of the existence of any thing or things herein declared to be nuisances, or any thing or things which may hereafter be declared to be nuisances by any ordinance or resolution enacted or adopted

by this board, to notify the person or persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining the same, to remove, or cause to be removed, the same within twenty-four hours, or such other reasonable time as may be determined by this board, after such notice be duly given: and if the same be not removed by such person or persons within the time prescribed in said notice, it shall be the duty of the health officer aforesaid to remove, or cause to be removed, such nuisance or nuisances, and all costs and expenses of such removal shall be paid by the persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisance or nuisances: and if the said costs and expenses thus accruing shall not be paid within ten days after such removal by said health officer, the same shall be collected from the person or persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisances by suit at law.

SEC. 27. That all fines and penalties imposed by any section of this ordinance shall be collected by prosecution in the police or other proper court of the District of Columbia, by information filed in said court, at the instance of the board of health.

And whenever the nuisance complained of is set forth as continuing and existing, and is shown to be such to the satisfaction of the court before whom the person creating or maintaining said nuisance is tried, the party so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, in addition to the fine imposed, be ordered by said court to abate or remove said nuisance.

SEC. 28. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, of this board inconsistent or in conflict with the foregoing provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

November 19, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE to amend "An ordinance to prevent domestic animals from running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown," passed by the board of health May 19, 1871.

Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That domestic animals shall not be permitted to run at large within the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and all domestic animals found running at large within the limits of said cities shall be taken up and impounded.

SEC. 2. That every animal taken up and impounded as aforesaid, within forty-eight hours after such impounding, if not claimed, and the charges for taking up, impounding, and keeping the same paid, shall be sold at public auction: and the poundmaster appointed by this board, as hereinafter provided, is hereby authorized to act as auctioneer at said sale.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of such sale shall be paid over to the treasurer of the board, who shall give duplicate receipts therefor, one copy of the same to be retained by the officer selling such animals, and the other copy to be by said officer filed with the secretary of the board: and it shall be the duty of said treasurer to keep an accurate account of all moneys received by him under the provisions of this ordinance, and to report the same from time to time as required by the board.

SEC. 4. That all moneys received by said treasurer from the sale of animals, as aforesaid, shall, if demanded by the owner of such animals, at any time within one year from the sale thereof, upon satisfactory proof that such claimant was the owner of such animal sold as aforesaid, after deduction of charges and expenses, as hereinafter specified, of taking up, and impounding, and keeping such animals, be paid to said claimant: otherwise said moneys shall be used by this board for sanitary purposes within and for the benefit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That the charges for taking up and impounding domestic animals found running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall be as follows, to wit: For each horse, mule, bull, steer, cow, calf, heifer, two dollars; and for each sheep, goat, hog, one dollar; and for each goose, fifty cents: and, in addition to said several sums, the charges for keeping said animals shall be the reasonable and necessary expenses thereof, to be paid by the owner.

SEC. 6. That no person shall break open, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, aid or assist in breaking open, any pound established by the board of health, or take or let any animal out of such pound, without the consent of the officer keeping the same: nor shall any person or persons hinder, delay, or obstruct any person or persons engaged in driving or carrying to such pound any animal or animals liable to be taken up or impounded under the provisions of this ordinance; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such violation.

SEC. 7. That there shall be appointed by the board of health a poundmaster, whose duty it shall be to take up and impound all domestic animals found running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, to keep safely and care-

fully all property pertaining to said pound, and all animals impounded therein; and to report from time to time, through the health officer, as required by this board, the condition of said pound, and what repairs, if any, are needed; and the number and description of the animals therein impounded, and what disposition has been made of the same; and to report all moneys received by him under the provisions of this ordinance. And it shall be the further duty of said poundmaster to pay over, daily, all moneys received as aforesaid to the health officer, taking receipt therefor, and said poundmaster shall give good and sufficient bonds for the proper discharge of his several duties as herein provided.

SEC. 8. That the poundmaster appointed by this board shall keep a register of all animals taken up by him, with an accurate description of the same, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the public; and the said poundmaster is hereby forbidden to deliver any animal taken up and impounded to any person applying for the same, unless such person shall present good and sufficient evidence of his ownership or right to the possession of said animal.

And no sale of any animal or animals impounded as aforesaid shall be made until due public notice by advertisement in at least one newspaper of such sale shall have been given, together with a description of the animal or animals to be sold, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 9. That any ordinance or part of an ordinance heretofore passed by the board of health of the District of Columbia, inconsistent with the foregoing, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

AN ORDINANCE to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That no person shall knowingly sell, or cause to be sold, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, any impure, diseased, decayed, or unwholesome provisions, nor shall any person fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale within said cities, any bread or other material intended to be used for food with any substance of a poisonous character, or any substance injurious to health; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 2. That no person shall offer for sale within the cities of Washington or Georgetown any liquor used for drink, whether malt, vinous, or ardent, or the milk of cows or goats, intended to be used for food or drink, which has been adulterated with any poisonous or deleterious ingredient; and any person violating the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 3. That no person shall convey into the cities of Washington or Georgetown, and offer for sale in any part of said cities, any animal or part of animal that may be sickly, diseased, or unwholesome, or which may have died from disease or accident, or any fish or vegetables not fresh, sound, and fit for food; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 4. That no person shall slaughter any cattle for the purpose of sale as food within the cities of Washington and Georgetown when such cattle are in a feverish or diseased condition; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 5. That no person, whether owner, manager, keeper of, agent, bartender, or clerk, in any saloon, restaurant, boarding house, or eating house, located within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, shall offer for sale as food or drink anything poisonous or unwholesome; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 6. That no person owning, renting, leasing, or occupying any stall, room, or stand where meats or vegetables are sold for food, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, shall fail to keep said stall, room, or stand in a cleanly condition; nor shall such person allow said meats or vegetables to become poisoned, or infected, or unfit for food by reason of uncleanly condition of such stall, room, or stand; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 7. That no person shall offer for sale, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or swill milk, or milk from cows kept up and fed on garbage, swill, or other deleterious substance; nor shall any person offer for sale within said cities any butter or cheese made from such unwholesome milk: and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 8. That on and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for and person or persons to sell or expose for sale within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, any unsound, blown, or unwholesome meat, or other article of food, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the inspection of streets, food, live stock, fish and other marine products in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to define the duties of inspectors and other officers of the board of health.

Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That there shall be appointed by the board of health a health officer and such inspectors as may be required, who shall be assigned to the several duties of inspection of streets, of food, of live stock, of fish and other marine products, or detailed for the performance of such other duties as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the health officer, as he may be directed by this board, to execute or cause to be executed, the ordinances, resolutions, and orders of the board, and generally, according to its instructions, to exercise a practical supervision in respect to inspectors, poundmasters, and the clerical force in his office; and said health officer shall devote his services to the aforesaid purposes as the board may direct.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each inspector of streets to visit every part of his district daily, and carefully inspect all streets, alleys, yards, and inclosures, horse and cow stables, privies, slaughterhouses, wharves, and every other place where offensive or deleterious matter may exist, and to report promptly to the health officer any and all nuisances injurious to health; and the inspectors of streets shall perform such other duties and special inspections as may be directed by the health officer.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of each inspector of food to attend the market or markets within his inspection district every morning, at the time when sales commence, and carefully inspect all meats, fowl, game, and vegetables offered for sale, and condemn, seize, and cause to be removed such as may be diseased, or from any other cause rendered unfit for food. He shall also visit, as early as practicable each day, every green grocery or other place within his district, where articles of food are kept for sale, and perform his duty of inspection, condemnation, seizure, and removal as hereinbefore prescribed. He shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer, and in the performance of his duties shall be under the direction of said officer; and the inspectors of food shall perform such other duties and special inspections as may be directed by the health officer.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the inspector of live stock to carefully inspect all cattle, hogs, sheep, or other animals intended to be killed and sold for consumption as food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to condemn all such as may be diseased, or from any other cause rendered unfit for food; and it is hereby made the duty of said inspector to brand with the letter "C" all cattle, hogs, sheep, or other animals condemned as aforesaid, and said inspector shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the inspector of fish and other marine products to examine and inspect all fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, and other marine products, landing by boat, arriving by rail, or otherwise brought by any person or persons into the cities of Washington and Georgetown; and if, upon such inspection, said inspector shall find any of the said marine products to be in an unsound, diseased, or unwholesome condition, it shall be his duty to prohibit their sale; and the said inspector of fish is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to condemn, seize, and remove any unsound, diseased, or unwholesome fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, crabs, or other marine products which may be offered for sale as food within the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

SEC. 7. That in the performance of the duties herein prescribed the inspector of fish shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to board all boats, vessels, steamboats, and cars, and to stop all vehicles believed by him to contain fish or other marine products, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, and said inspector shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer.

SEC. 8. That upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowls, fish or other marine products, vegetables, or other articles of food being found by any inspector or other officer of the board of health in a condition which is, in his judgment, unwholesome, and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a quality forbidden by the ordinances of this board, but with respect to the quality and condition of which articles of food said inspector or other officer may be in doubt, he shall forbid the sale thereof, and order that the same be set aside, and shall at once notify the health officer of such action; and if, upon inspection, the health officer shall concur in the judgment of the inspector or other officer aforesaid, said health officer shall prohibit the sale and order the removal of said articles, according to the regulations of the board of health; and if the health officer shall not concur in the judgment of the inspector or other officer aforesaid, the sale of said articles shall be allowed. But if, upon inspection, the health officer is in doubt as to whether said articles should be condemned or not, then the committee on food inspections of the board of health shall decide whether or not said articles shall be condemned and the sale thereof forbidden: *Provided*, That no article of food, in a decayed or offensive condition, shall be allowed to remain where found, but the same shall be caused to be removed forthwith by the inspector or officer aforesaid, according to the rules and regulations of the board of health.

SEC. 9. That any person who shall molest, hinder, or in any manner prevent said health officer or any inspector appointed by this board, from performing any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this ordinance, shall be punished by fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offense.

AN ORDINANCE to amend section 10 of the code so as to read:

SEC. 10. *And be it further ordained and enacted*, That drainpipes, soilpipes, or passages into sewers, which are of inadequate and insufficient size, or which are not provided with proper sewer traps, within the District of Columbia, are hereby declared nuisances, injurious to health; and any person or persons, whether owner or tenant (board, department or corporation officer), using or possessing any drainpipe, soilpipe, passage or connection between any sewer and any ground, building, or place of business, who shall fail to make such drainpipe, soilpipe, passage or connection of adequate or sufficient size to allow the free and entire passage of all that enters or should enter the same, and *provide them with proper sewer traps*; and who shall fail, after notice duly served upon him, to supply such pipes of adequate and sufficient size, and *provided with proper sewer traps*, shall be deemed guilty of keeping and maintaining a nuisance, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars.

July 30, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE to amend ordinance passed May 13, 1873, to read as follows:

SEC. 1. That all water-closets and privies connected with any house, building, or premises within the District of Columbia, in and upon which people live, or where they do congregate or assemble, or any kind of business is done, kept in an uncleanly and foul condition, and from which offensive smells and noxious gases arise, and all water-closets located within and being a part of any such house or building not provided with proper sewer traps, so as to prevent the return and escape of noxious gases and offensive odors from any public or private sewer connected therewith, are hereby declared to be nuisances, injurious to health; and any person creating, keeping, and maintaining such nuisance, after due notice served upon him by this board to abate the same within twenty-four hours or within such reasonable time as may be determined by this board, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every day such nuisance is allowed to remain unabated.

July 30, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE to prevent committing or creating nuisances in or about public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That fecal matter deposited in or about any public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, defecating in or about said urinal

or urinals, or obstructing the same in any manner or by any means whatever, are hereby declared to be nuisances, injurious to health, and any person convicted of committing or creating either of said nuisances shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

December 28, 1876.

REGULATIONS to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, the interment, disinterment, and removal of the dead in the District of Columbia.

First. It is hereby ordered by the board of health of the District of Columbia, that there shall be elected or appointed from its members, as the board may direct, an officer named and known as the registrar of vital statistics of the District of Columbia, but who may be designated registrar, and who shall, under the direction of said board, keep a full and correct record of vital statistics, issue such permits as are hereinafter required, make and publish a weekly statement of births, marriages, and deaths in said District, and perform such other duties as are hereinafter provided.

Second. That it shall be the duty of every clergyman, magistrate, or other person who shall perform any marriage ceremony within the District of Columbia, to report each marriage ceremony solemnized by him to the registrar aforesaid, within forty-eight hours thereafter, giving the full name, age, color, occupation, birthplace (State or county), and legal residence of each person married, and the date of such marriage.

Third. That any physician, accoucheur, midwife, or other person in charge who shall attend, assist, or advise at the birth of any child within the District of Columbia, shall report to the registrar aforesaid, within six days thereafter, stating distinctly the date of birth, sex, and color of the child or children born, its or their physical condition, whether stillborn or not, the full name, nativity, and residence of the parents, and maiden name of the mother of such child or children.

Fourth. That whenever any person shall die within the District of Columbia it shall be the duty of the physician attending such person during his or her last sickness, or of the coroner of the District when the case comes under his official notice, to furnish and deliver to the undertaker, or other person superintending the burial of said deceased person, a certificate, duly signed, setting forth, as far as the same may be ascertained, the name, age, color, sex, nativity, (giving State or country), occupation, whether married or single, duration of residence in the District of Columbia, cause, date, and place of death, (giving street and number), and duration of last sickness of such deceased person. And it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person in charge of the burial of such deceased person, to state in said certificate the date and place of burial, and having signed the same, to forward it to the registrar aforesaid within twenty-four hours after such death: *Provided*, That in case of death from any infectious or contagious disease said certificate shall be so made and forwarded within eight hours thereafter.

Fifth. That no interment or disinterment of the dead body of any human being, or disposition thereof in any tomb, vault, or cemetery shall be made within the District of Columbia without a permit therefor, granted by the board of health of said District, nor otherwise than in accordance therewith. And no sexton or other person shall assist in or assent to, or allow any such interment or disinterment to be made until such permit has been given, as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of every sexton or other person having charge of any burying ground, cemetery, tomb, or vault, as aforesaid, who shall receive any such permit, to preserve and return the same to the registrar aforesaid, before 6 o'clock p. m. of the Saturday following the day of burial: and no sexton, undertaker, or other person shall bury, or cause to be buried, the body of any deceased person within the District of Columbia, except in such grounds as are now known and used as burial grounds, or such as shall hereafter be by law designated and authorized to be used as such.

Sixth. That no dead body, or part of the dead body of any human being shall be in any manner carried or conveyed from, in, to, or through the District of Columbia by any person, or by means of any boat, vessel, car, stage, or other vehicle, or by public or private conveyance, without a permit therefor first granted by the board of health of said District; and when the remains of any deceased person are to be conveyed, transferred, or removed beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the person, or agent or officer of the corporation having charge of the conveyance, transfer, or removal, to detach, sign, and return the coupon attached to said permit to the registrar of vital statistics of the board of health aforesaid, before 5 o'clock p. m. of the Saturday following the conveyance, transfer, or removal of said remains: *Provided*, That the same effect may be given by said board to a burial or transit permit issued by the proper authority of any

other place or jurisdiction, when the death of the person named in the permit shall have occurred within such place or jurisdiction.

Seventh. That whenever a permit for burial is applied for, in case of death without the attendance of a physician, or if it be impossible to obtain a physician's certificate, it shall be the duty of the health officer to investigate the cause and circumstances of such death, to make and sign the certificate required by section 4 of these regulations, and if not satisfied as to the cause and circumstances of such death, he shall so report to the board of health, who shall refer the case to the coroner of the District for investigation and report, and said coroner is hereby required to make such investigation and report.

Eighth. That it shall be the duty of every physician, accoucheur, midwife,¹ undertaker, sexton or superintendent of any cemetery, or other person having charge of the same, practicing medicine or doing business within the District of Columbia, to register his or her name in a book or books to be provided for such purpose, at the office of the board of health of said District, giving full name, residence, and place of business, and in case of removal from one place to another in said District, to make change in said register accordingly.

Ninth. That any person who shall violate, or aid and abet in violating, any of the provisions of the foregoing regulations, shall, upon conviction thereof by competent judicial authority, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars for each and every such offense.

Tenth. That all rules, regulations, and ordinances heretofore passed by this board inconsistent with the provisions of these regulations be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Eleventh. That these regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of August, A. D. 1874.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BOARD OF HEALTH,

Washington, August 28, 1874.

First. It is hereby ordered that physicians required to register their names under the eighth regulation of the board, to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, do so upon a license received from some chartered medical society or upon a diploma received from some medical school or institution.¹

Second. That the expression "physical condition," as employed in the statute heretofore enacted by the legislative assembly of the District, and incorporated in the third regulation, be defined as follows: "*The general physical condition,*" whether healthy or unhealthy. But in no case will the board require in the enforcement of this rule that sick-bed or confidential communications made to physicians be revealed in the report required by this third regulation.

Third. That on and after the fifteenth day of next month, by which time all physicians of the city may have registered according to the requirements of the board, the regulation with regard to penalties be rigidly enforced; and that up to that date the regulation with regard thereto, as far as any violations thereof have occurred, and as far as this board is concerned, as prosecutors, the same be not enforced.¹

Extract from An Act for the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

[1 Sup. R. S., 2d Ed., 437.]

SEC. 8. That whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, shall be brought into or shall break out in the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to take measures to suppress the same promptly and to prevent the same from spreading; and for this purpose the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to order and require that any premises, farm, or farms where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine; to order all or any animals coming into the District to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination; to prescribe regulations for and to require the destruction of animals affected with contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses; to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection or contagion being communicated, and shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture whatever they may do in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

Approved May 29, 1884.

¹ See An Act to regulate the practice of medicine, etc., approved June 3, 1896.

AN ACT to prevent the manufacture or sale of adulterated food or drugs in the District of Columbia.

[1 Sup. R. S., 2d Ed., 627].

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person within the District of Columbia shall mix, color, stain, or powder, or order or permit any other person to mix, color, stain, or powder any article of food or drugs with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to health, or manufacture any article of food which shall be composed in whole or in part of diseased, decomposed, offensive, or unclean animal or vegetable substance with the intent that the same may be sold in the said District, and no person shall sell in the District of Columbia any such article so mixed, colored, stained, powdered or manufactured. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That no person shall, within the District of Columbia, except for the purpose of compounding as hereinafter described, mix, color, stain, or powder, or order or permit any other person to mix, color, stain, or powder, any drug with any ingredient or material so as to affect injuriously the quality or potency of such drug, with intent that the same may be sold in the said District of Columbia, and no person shall sell any such drug so mixed, colored, stained, or powdered under the same penalty in each case respectively as in the preceding section for a first and subsequent offense.

SEC. 3. That no person shall be liable to be convicted under either of the two last foregoing sections of this act in respect of the sale of any article of food, or of any drug, if he shows to the satisfaction of the court before whom he is charged that he did not know of the article of food or drug sold by him being so mixed, colored, stained, or powdered, as in either of those sections mentioned, and that he could not, with reasonable diligence, have obtained that knowledge.

SEC. 4. That no person shall sell in the District of Columbia any article of food or drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by any purchaser, and any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offense not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That an offense shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say:

First. Where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the food or drug, or conceal the inferior quality thereof.

Second. Where the drug or food is a proprietary medicine.

Third. Where the food or drug is compounded as authorized by this act.

Fourth. Where the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

SEC. 5. That no person shall sell in the District of Columbia any compound article of food or compounded drug which is not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding fifty dollars: *Provided*, That no person shall be guilty of any such offense as aforesaid in respect of the sale of an article of food or a drug mixed with any matter or ingredient not injurious to health, and not intended, fraudulently, to increase its bulk, weight, or measure, or conceal its inferior quality, if at the time of delivering such article or drug he shall supply to the person receiving the same a notice, by a label, distinctly and legibly written or printed on or with the article or drug, to the effect that the same is mixed.

SEC. 6. That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, with the intent that the same may be sold in its altered state without notice, subtract from any article of food any part of it so as to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature, and no person shall sell any article so altered without making disclosure of the alteration, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That in any prosecution under this act, where the fact of an article having been sold in a mixed state has been proved, if the defendant shall desire to

rely upon proviso contained in this act, it shall be incumbent upon him to prove the same.

SEC. 8. That if the defendant in any prosecution under this act prove to the satisfaction of the court that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the purchaser, and with a written warranty to that effect: that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise; and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution.

SEC. 9. That any person who shall forge, or shall alter knowing it to be forged, any certificate or any writing purporting to contain a warranty, as provided in section eight of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year with hard labor.

SEC. 10. That every person who shall willfully apply to any article of food or a drug a certificate or warranty given in relation to any other article or drug, or who shall give a false warranty in writing to any purchaser in respect of an article of food or a drug sold by him as principal or agent, or who shall willfully give a label with any article sold by him which shall falsely describe the article sold shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. That the analysis provided for in this act shall be under the control of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 12. That any purchaser of an article of food or of a drug in the said District shall be entitled to have such article analyzed by such analyst, and to receive from him a certificate of the result of his analysis. And any health officer, inspector of nuisances, or any food inspector may procure any sample of food or drug, and if he suspects the same to have been sold to him contrary to any provision of this act he shall submit the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be analyzed who shall with all convenient speed cause such analysis to be made and give a certificate to such officer, wherein he shall specify the result of the analysis.

SEC. 13. That if any officer mentioned in section twelve of this act shall apply to purchase any article of food or any drug exposed to sale or on sale by retail on any premises or in any shop or store, and shall tender the price for the quantity which he shall require for the purpose of analysis, not being more than shall be reasonably requisite, and the person exposing the same for sale shall refuse to sell the same to such officer, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined for each offense not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 14. That the term "food," as used in this act, shall include every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs or water. The term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines for internal or external use.

SEC. 15. That nothing in this act shall be construed as modifying or repealing the provisions of chapter eight hundred and forty of the acts of the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, entitled "An act defining butter; also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleo-margarine," approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

SEC. 16. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, from time to time declare certain articles or preparations to be exempt from the provisions of this act: and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District to prepare and publish from time to time a list of the articles, mixtures, or compounds declared to be exempt from the provisions of this act, in accordance with this section.

Approved October 12, 1888.

AN ACT to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia.

[1 Sup. R. S., 885.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of every registered practicing physician or other person prescribing for the sick in the District of Columbia to make report to the health officer, on forms to be furnished by that officer, immediately after such practitioner becomes aware of the existence of any case of scarlet fever or diphtheria in his charge; and in case such person shall fail to so report within twenty-four hours he shall be subject to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and in case of a second offense the penalty shall not be less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. In case no physician shall be in charge of such patient the householder where such

¹ So in original. Act was approved August second, 1886.

case occurred, or person in charge thereof, the parent, guardian, nurse, or other person in attendance upon the sick person knowing the character of the disease shall make the report above mentioned, and in case of failure to report shall suffer the same penalties as provided for physicians in this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the health officer coöperating with the attending physician to cause a suitable placard, flag, or warning sign to be displayed from the front of the premises or apartment where any one case of scarlet fever or diphtheria is present. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove such placard, sign, or warning flag, when so placed, without permission of the health officer. And it shall be the duty of the said health officer, in conjunction with the attending physician, to cause the premises to be properly disinfected, and to issue the necessary instructions for the isolation of the patient.

SEC. 3. That no person shall visit or attend any public or private school, or place of public assemblage, or appear on the public streets or in the parks while affected with scarlet fever or diphtheria, and any adult person, parent, or guardian of a minor convicted of having knowingly violated the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars; and it shall be the duty of physicians while in attendance upon cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria to exercise such reasonable precautions to prevent the spread of the said diseases as may be prescribed by the health officer of the District of Columbia in regulations.

SEC. 4. That no person who has convalesced from diphtheria or scarlet fever shall be allowed to attend any public or private school, seminary, or college until the attending physician shall have furnished a certificate that said patient has completely recovered, and that there is no danger of infection to other persons. All persons who shall, after convalescing from diphtheria or scarlet fever, visit schools, seminaries, or colleges, without providing themselves with such certificates, shall suffer the penalties provided for in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of this act shall apply to every ship, vessel, steamer, boat, or craft lying or being in the rivers, harbors, or other waters within the jurisdiction of said District, and to every tent, van, shed, hovel, barn, outhouse, cabin, or other like place, as if the same were an ordinary dwelling.

SEC. 6. That the word "regulations," as herein used, shall be held to mean also rules, orders, and amendments. The words "person in charge thereof" shall be held to mean the owner, his agent or factor; the tenant, his clerk or representative; the nurse, or any one or more persons who by reason of their position are charged with the management or care of the premises, or interested in the person afflicted. The words "practitioner of medicine," or "practitioner," shall be held to include all persons who undertake to treat persons afflicted, either gratuitously or for pay.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly make, sign, or deliver any false report or certificate herein provided for, upon conviction thereof in the police court of said District, shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and, in default of payment thereof, be committed to jail for not less than one nor more than twenty days.

SEC. 8. That the expenses necessarily incurred in the execution of the provisions of this act shall be borne from the general appropriation for the maintenance of the health department of the District of Columbia. And the jurisdiction of civil and criminal procedure in the enforcement of this act is hereby vested in the police court of the said District, with the same right of appeal as in other civil and criminal trials in said District.

Approved December 20, 1890.

JOINT RESOLUTION to regulate licenses to proprietors of theaters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[2 Sup. R. S., 71.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all licenses issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to proprietors of theaters or other public places of amusement in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and now in force be and the same are hereby terminated, unless the persons holding such licenses shall within ten days after due notice comply with such regulations as may be prescribed for the public safety by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make and enforce all such reasonable and usual police regulations in addition to those already made under the act of January twenty-sixth,

eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as they may deem necessary for the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons and the protection of all property within the District of Columbia.

Approved February 26, 1892.

AN ACT for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto.

[2 Sup. R. S., 24.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia unless such person shall register with the health officer in compliance with the requirements hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a board to carry out the purposes of this act is hereby created, to be known as the board of dental examiners, to consist of five reputable dentists resident of and for three years last before appointment actively engaged in the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Commissioners of said District for terms of five years and until their successors are appointed: *Provided*, That the first five appointments shall be made for terms of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum. Vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by appointment of eligible persons for unexpired terms.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the board of dental examiners, first, to organize by electing one of their number president and one secretary, to provide necessary books and blank forms, and publicly announce the requirements of this act and the time, place, and means of complying with its provisions within thirty days from its passage; second, to promptly certify to the health officer for registration all who are engaged in the practice of dentistry in said District at the time of passage of this act who apply therefor; third, to test the fitness and pass upon the qualification of persons desiring to commence the practice of dentistry in said District after the passage of this act and certify to the health officer for registration such as prove, under examination in theory and practice of dentistry, qualified in the judgment of the board to practice dentistry in said District; fourth, to report immediately information of any violation of this act, and, annually, the transactions of the board to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all graduates of dental colleges which require a three years' course of study shall be entitled to certificates upon payment of the certification fee and without examination as to their qualifications.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of every person practicing dentistry in said District at the time of the passage of this act to make application to said board, in form prescribed by said board, for certification, and present the certificates thus obtained for registration to the health officer within sixty days from the passage of this act. Every such person so registering may continue to practice without incurring the penalties of this act.

SEC. 5. That persons desiring to commence the practice of dentistry in said District after the passage of this act shall first obtain a certificate of qualification from the board of dental examiners, granted under authority conferred upon said board by section three of this act, and present the same to the health officer for registration.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the health officer to register all persons presenting certificates from said board in a book kept for this purpose, and indorse upon each certificate the fact and date of such registration.

SEC. 7. That certificates issued and indorsed under the provisions of this act shall be evidence of the right of the person to whom granted to practice under this act.

SEC. 8. That anyone who shall practice or attempt to practice dentistry in the said District without having complied with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, said fines, when collected, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with physicians in the discharge of their professional duties, nor with students pursuing a regular uninterrupted dental college course or in bona fide pupillage with a registered dentist.

SEC. 9. That to provide a fund to carry out and enforce the provisions of this act the board of dental examiners may charge such fees, not exceeding one dollar for each certificate and ten dollars for each examination, as will from time to time,

in the opinion of said board, approved by said Commissioners, be necessary. From such fund all expenses shall be paid by the board: *Provided*, That such expense shall in no case exceed the balance of receipts.

Approved June 6, 1892.

[Extract from An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[2 Sup. R. S., 36.]

That hereafter the police shall, as far as practicable, aid in the enforcement of the garbage regulations.

Approved July 14, 1892.

AN ACT regulating the construction of buildings along alleyways in the District of Columbia.

[2 Sup. R. S., 42.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to erect or place a dwelling house on or along any alley in the District of Columbia where such alley is less than thirty feet wide and is not supplied with sewerage, water mains, and light: *Provided*, That no dwelling house hereafter erected or placed in any alley shall in any case be located less than twenty feet back clear of the center line of such alley, so as to give at least a thirty-foot roadway and five feet on each side of such roadway clear for a walk or footway, and that it shall be unlawful to erect or place a dwelling house on or along any alley which does not run straight to, and open at right angles upon, one of the public streets bordering the square in which such alley is located, with at least one exit fifteen feet in the clear.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved July 22, 1892.

[Extract from An Act to provide for the opening of alleys in the District of Columbia.]

[2 Sup. R. S., 42.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to condemn, open, extend, widen, or straighten alleys in the District of Columbia upon the presentation to them of the plat of the alley to be condemned, opened, widened, extended, or straightened, accompanied by a petition of the owners of more than one-half of the real estate in the square in which such alley is sought to be opened, widened, extended, or straightened, or when the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall certify that the preservation of peace, good order, and public morals require that any such alley should be opened, extended, widened, or straightened, or when the health officer of said District shall certify that such opening, extension, widening, or straightening of an alley is necessary for the public health.

* * * * *

Approved July 22, 1892.

Extract from An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[2 Sup. R. S., 231.]

That the ordinances of the late board of health of the District of Columbia, as legalized by joint resolution of Congress, approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to have the same force

and effect within the District of Columbia as if enacted by Congress in the first instance, and that the powers and duties imposed upon the late board of health, in and by the said ordinances, are hereby conferred upon the health officer of said district, and that all prosecutions for violations of said ordinances and regulations shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia in the name of the said District: *Provided*, That said regulations shall not be enforced against established industries which are not a nuisance in fact.

Approved August 7, 1894.

AN ACT for the promotion of anatomical science, and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia.

[2 Sup. R. S., 388.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any public officer or officers, whether directors, trustees, superintendents, wardens, keepers, or managers, having lawful charge of or control over any hospital, prison, jail, or morgue, within the District of Columbia, may, with the approval of the health officer of said District, deliver to the duly authorized agent of any medical college or colleges in the District of Columbia, the bodies of such deceased persons as are required to be buried at the public expense, said bodies to be distributed among the several colleges in proportion to the number of students in each: *Provided, however*, That if the deceased person, during his last illness, requested to be buried, or if within forty-eight hours, after his death any person claiming to be, and satisfying the health officer that he is, a relative by blood or marriage, or friend of the deceased, asks to have the body buried, or if such deceased person was a stranger or traveler who suddenly died, the body shall not be so delivered, but shall be buried.

SEC. 2. That before the bodies of such deceased persons as are mentioned in the first section shall be delivered to the authorized agents of any medical college in the District of Columbia notice shall be given, by the person or persons having lawful charge of said bodies to the relative or friend of the deceased, if known; if not known, the death of the deceased shall be published at least once in a daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in which publication the full name of the deceased person shall, if possible, be given, and if such name be not known, a description of the person and apparel of the deceased, with information of the place where they may be seen, the expenses of such publication to be paid as other expenses of the District of Columbia are paid: *Provided*, That the persons named in the first section shall not deliver the body of the deceased, as provided in this act, until at least thirty-six hours shall have elapsed since the death of said deceased and giving of said notice or the publication of the same.

SEC. 3. That every person who shall have been duly authorized by the faculty of any medical college in the District of Columbia to receive such dead bodies shall, before receiving them, give to the health officer of said District a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars, with surety satisfactory to said health officer, and conditioned that each dead body shall be used only for the promotion of anatomical and surgical knowledge within the said District of Columbia, and that after having been so used the remains thereof shall be decently buried; and whosoever shall use such body or bodies for any purpose other than that aforesaid, or shall remove the same beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, and whosoever shall sell or buy such body or bodies, or in any way traffic in the same, or who shall disturb or remove bodies from graves in which they have been buried, or who shall disregard the expressed wishes of the deceased, or of his or her friends, where such wishes may be disclosed, as provided for in section one of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not less than two nor more than three years, at hard labor, in the jail of said District.

Approved February 26, 1895.

Extract from "An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia," etc.

[2 Sup. R. S., 412.]

And said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make necessary regulations for the collection and disposition of garbage in the District of Columbia, and to annex to said regulations such penalties as will secure the enforcement thereof. *Provided*,

That hereafter no other building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected in the District of Columbia within three hundred feet of any building owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building. All private hospitals in the District of Columbia shall be required to secure a permit from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and said hospitals shall be at all times subject to inspection by the health officer of said District or his deputy, and any person or persons refusing to permit such inspection shall each be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each of such refusals.

Approved March 2, 1895.

AN ACT to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[2 Sup. R. S., 401.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this act no person shall, within the District of Columbia, keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District; application for said permit shall be made in writing, upon a form prescribed by said health officer: *Provided*, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent. It shall be the duty of said health officer, upon receipt of said application in due form, to make or cause to be made an examination of the premises which it is intended to use in the maintenance of said dairy or dairy farm; if after such examination said premises are found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms within the District of Columbia, said health officer shall issue the permit hereinbefore specified, without charge: *Provided*, That said permit may be suspended or revoked at any time, without notice, by said health officer whenever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

SEC. 2. That no person shall bring or send into the District of Columbia for sale any milk without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District; application for said permit shall be made in writing, upon a form prescribed by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description of the dairy farm or dairy where said milk is produced or stored as said health officer may require, and by a sworn statement as to the physical condition of the cattle supplying said milk: *Provided*, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent. If after examination of said application said health officer is satisfied that said milk will be brought into the District of Columbia for sale or consumption without danger to public health, he shall issue, without charge to the applicant, a permit so to do, on condition that none but pure and unadulterated milk shall be, with knowledge of its impurity, brought into said District; that in the management of said dairy or dairy farm said applicant shall be governed by the regulations of the health office of the District of Columbia, approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, issued for dairies and dairy farms in said District, when said regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which said dairy or dairy farm is located, and that said dairy or dairy farm may be inspected at any time without notice by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed representative: *Provided*, That said permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

SEC. 3. That no person suffering from, or who has knowingly, within a period specified by the health officer of the District of Columbia, been exposed to diphtheria, scarlet fever, erysipelas, smallpox, anthrax, or other dangerous contagious disease, shall work or assist in or about any dairy or dairy farm: no proprietor, manager, or superintendent of any dairy or dairy farm within the District of Columbia shall knowingly permit any person suffering, or exposed as aforesaid, to work or assist in or about said dairy or dairy farm.

SEC. 4. That all milk wagons shall have the name of the owner, the number of

permit, and the location of dairy from which said wagons haul milk, painted thereon plainly and legibly.

SEC. 5. That all grocers, bakers, and other persons having or offering for sale milk shall at all times keep the name or names of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale shall have been obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or kept for sale.

SEC. 6. That no person shall offer or have for sale in the District of Columbia any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that are fed on swill, garbage, or other like substance, nor any butter or cheese made from any such milk.

SEC. 7. That no person shall knowingly offer or have for sale any milk containing more than eighty-eight per cent of watery fluid and less than twelve per cent of total milk solids, of which at least three per cent shall be of fat.

SEC. 8. That no person shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per cent of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

SEC. 9. That no dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such a dealer, shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream, or any part thereof, has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place, above the center or upon the outside of every vessel, can, or package thereof, in which milk is sold, the words "skimmed milk" are distinctly marked in gothic letters, not less than one inch in length.

SEC. 10. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell or offer for sale, within the District of Columbia, milk taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is known to be suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome.

SEC. 11. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia, under direction of the Commissioners of said District, to make and enforce regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all dairies and dairy farms within said District: to secure the isolation of cattle suffering from any contagious disease, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act.¹

SEC. 12. That the health officer of the District of Columbia, or his duly appointed assistants, shall have the right to enter without previous notice, for the purpose of inspection, any dairy or dairy farm within said District.

SEC. 13. That in all cases of sampling, in the District of Columbia, milk taken for analysis shall be taken, examined, and analyzed in the presence of at least two witnesses, one of whom may be the owner of the milk or his agent; and in all cases such sampling shall be made according to the Babcock method, to wit, dumping the milk from one can to another not less than twice before sampling.

SEC. 14. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information signed by the attorney of the District or one of his assistants, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, to be collected as other fines and penalties, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for a period of not more than thirty days, and for the second offense and each subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and if the person so convicted of a second or subsequent offense hold a permit under this act, the same shall be canceled and no permit shall be issued to said person for a period of six months: *Provided*, That any person or persons under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury as in other jury cases in the police court.

SEC. 15. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1895.

AN ACT to provide for the incorporation and regulation of medical and dental colleges in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 112.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any medical or dental college claiming the authority to confer, or actually conferring, the degree of doc-

¹ See page —.

tor of medicine, or doctor of dental surgery, not incorporated by a special act of Congress, to conduct its business in the District of Columbia, unless such college shall be registered by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and granted by them a written permit to commence or continue business in said District in compliance with the requirements of this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers of any such college, before commencing or continuing business, to apply to the said Commissioners for registration and a permit to commence or continue business: and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to make such regulations¹ concerning the form of such application, the evidence to be adduced in support thereof, and the method of taking such evidence as they may deem best, and shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to give public notice of all hearings upon such applications; and no registration and permit shall be granted until after the Commissioners shall have, by the inquiry and hearing hereinbefore provided for and such other inquiry as they may see fit to make, satisfied themselves that all such medical or dental colleges are fully equipped, both by the character and fitness of the faculty and the sufficiency of their appliances, to give suitable and sufficient instruction in the theory and practice of medicine or dental surgery.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers of every medical or dental college not incorporated by a special act of Congress which is now doing business in said District to apply for such certificate and registration within thirty days of the passage of this act: and no such college hereafter sought to be opened in said District shall commence business without first obtaining such registration and permit.

SEC. 4. That such of the officers and of the faculty of any such medical or dental college now in existence, and of every such college hereafter sought to be opened in said District, which shall continue or commence to offer instruction in such capacity without first obtaining registration and permit, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the police court of said District, upon an information similar to that filed in the case of violations of the police regulations made by the said Commissioners, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned in the common jail of said District not less than thirty nor more than ninety days: said fines when collected to be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That in any case when such action shall be necessary in the opinion of the said Commissioners to give full effect to the intent of this act they shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to file in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the name of the said District, a bill in equity against the proper parties praying an injunction against the opening or continuance of any such college not registered and granted a permit as aforesaid; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon such court to hear and determine such causes.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts and all charters heretofore obtained by any medical or dental college under the general incorporation laws in force in said District, so far as inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved May 4, 1896.

AN ACT to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 125.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That each original lot or subdivisional lot situated on any street in the District of Columbia where there is a public sewer shall be connected with said sewer in such manner that any and all of the drainage of such lot, whether water or liquid refuse of any kind, except human urine and fecal matter, shall flow into said sewer; and if such original lot or subdivisional lot is situated on any street in said District where there is a public sewer and water main, such original lot or subdivisional lot shall be connected with said sewer and also with said water main in such manner that any and all of the drainage of such lot, whether water or liquid refuse of any kind shall flow into said sewer: *Provided*, That the connections required to be made by this act shall be made under the following conditions: When there is on any such original lot or subdivisional lot aforesaid any building used or intended to be used as a dwelling, or in which persons are employed or intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, or any stable, shed, pen, or place where cows, horses, mules, or other

¹ See page —.

animals are kept, then, and in that instance, such original lot or subdivisional lot shall be connected with a public sewer and water main or with a public sewer, as may be required with this act: and whenever there is no such building, stable, shed, pen, or place, as aforesaid, on such original lot or subdivisional lot, then such lot shall be required to be connected with a public sewer only when it has been certified by the health officer of said District that such connection is necessary to public health.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to notify the owner or owners of every lot required by this act to be connected with a public sewer or water main, as the case may be, to so connect such lot, the work to be done in accordance with the regulations governing plumbing and house drainage in said District.

SEC. 3. That if the owner or owners of any such lot neglect or refuse to make such connections as are required by this act within thirty days after the receipt of such notice, such owner or owners shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction in the police court of said District, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each day he, she, or they fail or neglect to make such connections.

SEC. 4. That in case the owner or owners of any such lot be a nonresident or nonresidents of the District of Columbia, or can not be found therein, then, and in that case, the said Commissioners shall give notice, by publication twice a week for two weeks in some daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, to such owner, directing the connection of such lot with such public sewer or with such public sewer and water main, as the case may be: *Provided, however*, That if the residence or place of abode of the said nonresident lot owner be known or can be ascertained on reasonable inquiry, then, and in that case, a copy of the aforesaid notice shall be mailed to said nonresident, addressed to him in his proper name at his said place of residence or abode, with legal postage prepaid; and in case such owner or owners shall fail or neglect to comply with the notice aforesaid within thirty days it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause such connection to be made, the expense to be paid out of the emergency fund: such expense, with necessary expense of advertisement, shall be assessed as a tax against such lot, which tax shall be carried on the regular tax roll of the District of Columbia, and shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of other taxes.

Approved, May 19, 1896.

AN ACT to establish certain harbor regulations for the District of Columbia.

[29 Stat., 126.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any wharf or dock, any master or captain of any vessel, or any person or persons to cast, throw, drop, or deposit any ballast, dirt, oyster shells, or ashes in the water in any part of the Potomac River or its tributaries in the District of Columbia, or on the shores of said river below high-water mark, unless for the purpose of making a wharf, after permission has been obtained from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for that purpose, which wharf shall be sufficiently inclosed and secured so as to prevent injury to navigation.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any wharf or dock, any captain or master of any vessel, or any other person or persons to cast, throw, deposit, or drop in any dock or in the waters of the Potomac River or its tributaries in the District of Columbia any dead fish, fish offal, dead animals of any kind, condemned oysters in the shell, watermelons, cantaloupes, vegetables, fruits, shavings, hay, straw, ice, snow, filth, or trash of any kind whatsoever.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to interfere with the work of improvement in or along the said river and harbor, under the supervision of the United States Government.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 19, 1896.

AN ACT relating to the testimony of physicians in the courts of the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 138.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in the courts of the District of Columbia no physician or surgeon shall be permitted, without the consent of the person afflicted, or of his legal representative, to disclose any information, confidential in its nature, which he shall have acquired in attending a patient in a professional capacity and which was necessary to enable him to act in that capacity, whether such information shall have been obtained from the patient or from his family or from the person or persons in charge of him: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to evidence in criminal cases where the accused is charged with causing the death of, or inflicting injuries upon, a human being, and the disclosure shall be required in the interests of public justice.

Received by the President, May 13, 1896.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

AN ACT to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 198.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there shall be, and is hereby, created a board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, which shall consist of the presidents of the three boards of medical examiners hereinafter provided for and two persons, not physicians, one of whom shall be learned in the law, to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, each for a period of three years, or until his successor is appointed: *Provided*, That not more than two members of the board of supervisors shall be adherents of any one system of medical practice: *And provided further*, That said Commissioners may remove, after due notice and hearing, any member of said board for neglect of duty or other just cause, and that in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any member the vacancy for the unexpired term of said member shall be filled in the same manner as other appointments are made.

SEC. 2. That the said board of medical supervisors shall elect a president, a vice-president, and a secretary. Said board shall make, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. Said board shall hold such meetings as may be necessary for the transaction of business. Said board shall supervise all examinations provided for in this act, and shall issue all licenses to practice medicine and surgery or midwifery in the District of Columbia. Said board shall keep an official record of its meetings, also an official register of all applicants for examination for licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia. Said register shall show the name, age, place and duration of residence of each candidate, the time he or she has spent in medical study, in or out of medical schools, and the names and locations of all medical schools which have granted said applicant any degree or certificate of attendance upon lectures in medicine. Said register shall also show whether said applicant was rejected or licensed under this act. Said register shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein. The secretary aforesaid may be elected by said board from others than its own members; said secretary shall also act as treasurer, and shall give such bond as may be required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; said secretary shall have the power to administer oaths upon such matters as pertain to the business of said board; said secretary shall mail to the address of each applicant a notice of the time and place of examination, not less than seven days before the examination, and at a longer period if requested by the applicant at the time of making application.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this Act, all persons desiring to practice medicine and surgery in any of their branches in the District of Columbia shall apply to said board of medical supervisors for a license to do so. Applicants shall submit to examination upon the following-named branches, to wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, materia medica and therapeutics, hygiene, histology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diseases of the

eye and the ear, medical jurisprudence, and such other branches as said board shall deem advisable. Each applicant shall be certified by said board for examination as speedily as possible to the board of medical examiners whose members are adherents to the system of medicine which said applicant desires to practice; but said board shall not certify for examination any applicant until satisfactory proof is furnished that he or she is of good moral character and over twenty-one years of age, nor until he or she has presented a diploma conferring upon him or her the degree of doctor of medicine, issued by some medical college authorized by law to confer such degree: *Provided*, That said diploma, if issued prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that said applicant has studied medicine and surgery for not less than three years prior to the issue thereof, and if issued subsequent to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the applicant has studied medicine and surgery for not less than four years prior to the issue of said diploma. All examinations shall be both theoretical and practical, and of sufficient severity to test a candidate's fitness to practice medicine and surgery.

SEC. 4. That said application for a license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia shall be made to the secretary of said board of medical supervisors upon a form prescribed by said board, and shall be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars. Each application shall be in the hands of said secretary not less than two weeks before the day set for examination, and any application may be rejected for refusal to furnish any of the information called for, or for other irregularity. All applications shall be kept on file by said secretary.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the passage of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint three boards of medical examiners, one to be known as the board of medical examiners of the District of Columbia, and to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the regular system of medical practice: one to be known as the board of homeopathic medical examiners of the District of Columbia, and to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the homeopathic system of medical practice, to be selected from a list of not less than ten names, submitted by a majority vote at some regular meeting of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society, and one to be known as the board of eclectic medical examiners of the District of Columbia, to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the eclectic system of medical practice, to be selected from a list of not less than ten names, submitted by a majority vote at some regular meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Of the members of each board first appointed, one shall be appointed to serve one year, two to serve two years, and two to serve three years, and thereafter each member of each board shall be appointed to serve three years, or until his successor is appointed: *Provided*, That no member of either of said boards shall have been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia for less than five years at the time of his appointment: *And provided further*, That in event of the failure of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society or of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia, after fifteen days' notice by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to submit the list of names aforesaid, said Commissioners may appoint the members of the board of homeopathic medical examiners or of the board of eclectic medical examiners without restriction as to nomination by the society in default: *And provided further*, That said Commissioners may at any time remove any member of either of the boards named in this Act for neglect of duty or other just cause, and that in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any member the vacancy for the unexpired term of said member shall be filled in the same manner as other appointments are made.

SEC. 6. That each member of said boards of medical examiners of the District of Columbia shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take an oath to administer fairly and impartially the provisions of this Act. Each board shall elect from its own members a president and a secretary. Each board shall hold a meeting for examination in the city of Washington on the second Thursday in January, April, July, and October of each year, and continuing so long as may be necessary to examine all applicants, and other meetings shall be held at such times as the board of medical supervisors shall direct. Each of said boards shall examine, at the meeting immediately following the receipt of the proper certificates from the board of medical supervisors, all applicants for licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia so certified.

SEC. 7. That the several boards of medical examiners shall, not less than one week prior to each examination, submit to the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia questions for thorough examinations in anatomy, physiology,

chemistry, pathology, materia medica and therapeutics, hygiene, histology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diseases of the eye and the ear, medical jurisprudence, and such other branches as said board of medical supervisors may direct. From the lists of questions so submitted said board of medical supervisors shall select the questions for each examination, and such questions shall be the same for all candidates, except that in the departments of therapeutics, practice of medicine, and materia medica the questions shall be in harmony with the system of medicine selected by the candidate. Said examinations shall be conducted orally and in writing, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the board of medical supervisors, and shall embrace the subjects as stated in section three of this Act. An official report of the result of each examination, signed by the president and the secretary and each acting member of the board of medical examiners conducting such examination, stating the average attained by each candidate in each branch, the general average, and the result of the examination, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall be transmitted to the board of medical supervisors within fifteen days from the date of such examination. Said report shall embrace all the examination papers, questions, and answers thereto. All such examination papers shall be kept for reference and inspection for a period of not less than five years.

SEC. 8. That if in the opinion of a majority of the board of medical supervisors, after a careful examination of the report of the board of medical examiners by which any applicant was examined, said applicant has fairly and successfully passed such examination as hereinbefore provided for, the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall, as soon thereafter as possible, issue to him a license signed by the president and the secretary of said board and attested by the seal of the District of Columbia, which license shall entitle said applicant, after it is registered as hereinafter provided, to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That a license shall be issued upon application, free of cost and without examination, to each physician who is registered at the health office of the District of Columbia at the time of the passage of this act, and to physicians who may change their residence to the District of Columbia from any State or Territory where medical laws and medical examining boards exist, the presentation of a certificate or license from a medical examining board, if found upon due inquiry to be true and genuine, being sufficient evidence of right to registration and certification under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the medical laws and examining boards of such States and Territories grant equal rights and recognition to the licentiates of the board herein created. All licenses issued by said board shall be numbered consecutively, and a register shall be kept by the secretary showing the number of each license, the date of issue, and to whom issued.

SEC. 9. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall make, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of said District, such regulations as may be necessary to determine the qualifications of women desiring hereafter to commence the practice of midwifery in the District of Columbia, and shall issue licenses to such as are, after examination, found qualified; but no fee shall be charged for the examination of any applicant for such licenses, and no applicant who has been rejected shall be reexamined within one year from such rejection: *Provided*, That a license shall be issued upon application, free of cost and without examination, to each midwife registered at the health office of the District of Columbia at the time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 10. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia may, by a vote of four members, refuse to grant or may revoke a license, and may cause the name of any person to be removed from the record of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and from the register of the health office for any of the following causes, to wit: The employment of fraud or deception in passing the examinations provided for in this act, chronic inebriety, the practice of criminal abortion, conviction of crime involving moral turpitude, or of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. In complaints under this section the accused shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint and given a hearing before said board in person or by attorney, and witnesses may be heard for and on behalf of the accused, and for and on behalf of the said board. Appeal from the decision of said board may be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and the decision of said court shall be final. Said board may at any time within two years from the refusal or revocation of a license, or the cancellation of registration under this section, by a vote of four members, issue, without examination, a new license to the person so affected, restoring to him or her all the rights and privileges of which he or she had been deprived by said board.

SEC. 11. That any person receiving a license as hereinbefore provided shall have

it recorded in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia within three months from the date of said license, and the place and date of record shall be certified thereon by said clerk; and the holder of the license shall pay to the clerk of said court a fee of fifty cents for making the record. The holder of said license shall, after the same has been recorded, exhibit the same at the health office, and shall register, in a book provided for that purpose, his or her name and address. Whenever a license is revoked by said board of medical supervisors the secretary thereof shall report that fact in writing to the clerk of said court and to the health officer of the District of Columbia, who shall thereupon cancel such registration.

SEC. 12. That this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine-Hospital Service, nor to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons in actual consultation from other States or Territories, nor to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons actually called from other States or Territories to attend specified cases in the District of Columbia, nor to the treatment of any case of actual emergency, nor to the practice of massage or the so-called Swedish movement cure, nor to the use of ordinary domestic remedies without fee, gift, or consideration of any kind.

SEC. 13. That from and after the passage of this act any person practicing medicine and surgery or midwifery in the District of Columbia, or who shall publicly profess to do so, without first having obtained from the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia a license and registered the same as herein provided, or in violation of any of the provisions of this act or any of the rules and regulations made by authority conferred herein, or after his license or registration, has been canceled by order of said board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the District jail for a period of not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. It shall be the duty of the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. That the secretary of the board of medical supervisors shall be paid for taking testimony the same fee that is allowed to an examiner in chancery for the same service. The expense of said board and of the examinations shall be paid from the license fees herein provided for; and if any surplus remain on the thirtieth day of June of each year the members of the board of medical supervisors appointed as such shall be paid such reasonable compensation as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine, and any balance then remaining shall be divided among the three boards of medical examiners in proportion to the number of candidates examined, each member of each board of medical examiners to receive such part of the entire amount paid as that board itself shall determine.

SEC. 15. That nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with an act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, nor to interfere with graduates of standard dental colleges, registered under the provisions of said act, in the exercise of their profession to the extent and within the limits of the curriculum of such standard dental colleges.

SEC. 16. That all act or parts of acts, general or special, not in accordance with the provisions of this act, be, and are hereby, repealed.

Approved June 3, 1896.

Extract from An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, etc.

[29 Stats., 231.]

Provided, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to make rules and regulations for the government of said smallpox hospital.

Approved June 8, 1896.

AN ACT to punish the impersonation of inspectors of the health and other departments of the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 619.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person in the District of Columbia to falsely represent himself or herself as being an inspector

of the health department of said District, or an inspector of any department of the District government: and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in the police court of said District shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the District not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 2, 1897.

AN ACT authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to charge a fee for the issuance of transcripts from the records of the health department.

[29 Stats., 695.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to collect a fee of fifty cents, to be paid to the collector of taxes, and by him to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia for each transcript from the records of births, deaths, and marriages in the health department of said District: *Provided*, That no one transcript shall be made so as to apply to more than one birth, death, or marriage: *And provided further*, That no fee shall be charged for transcripts furnished the various departments of the United States Government for official purposes.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

AN ACT to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 635.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of this act the term "contagious disease" shall be held to mean Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, and glanders, or any of these diseases by whatsoever name it may be designated; the term "case of contagious disease" shall be held to mean any person suffering from any such disease. Any person shall be held to be suffering from a contagious disease who is so infected by such disease as to be capable of transmitting it to others. The presence of the ordinary clinical symptoms of any contagious disease shall be prima facie evidence that such case is or was such a disease: and the presence in such case of the specific bacteria of such disease shall be conclusive evidence that such case is or was such disease. The provisions of this act shall apply to every ship, vessel, steamer, boat, or craft lying or being in the rivers, harbors, or other waters within the jurisdiction of said District, and to every tent, van, hovel, barn, outhouse, cabin, or other place in said District. The term "person in charge of a case of contagious disease" shall be held to mean, first, the head of the family in which such case belongs; second, in his absence or disability or in case he be the person sick, the nearest relative or relatives of such case present on the premises where such case is, and being in attendance on him; third, in the absence of such relatives everyone in attendance on such person; fourth, in the absence of anyone so in attendance, everyone in charge of the premises where such person is.

SEC. 2. That every physician attending on or called in to visit, or examining any case of contagious disease in the District of Columbia, shall immediately cause such case to be properly isolated, and at once send to the health officer of said District a certificate signed by him, which said certificate shall state the name of the disease and the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and shall set forth by street and number, or otherwise sufficiently designate the house, room, or other place in which said person may be located, together with such other reasonable information relating thereto as may be required by said health officer: *Provided*, That attending, visiting, or examining any person suffering from a contagious disease shall be prima facie evidence that any physician so doing was aware that such person was suffering from such disease: *And provided further* That any case of sickness, the symptoms of which so resemble the symptoms of any contagious disease that such case can not be immediately distinguished from such disease, shall be properly isolated by the person in charge thereof until the nature of such

sickness is positively determined, or until the case has completely recovered or died; and if such case recovers or dies without the true nature of the disease having been ascertained, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such case to adopt such measures of isolation and disinfection as are required by this act in cases of contagious diseases.

SEC. 3. That any physician attending on or visiting any case of contagious disease in said District shall send to said health officer a certificate signed by him, certifying to the recovery or death of such case, within twenty-four hours after he becomes aware of such recovery or death. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall be certified as having recovered therefrom until he is entirely free from danger of communicating such disease to others.

SEC. 4. That whenever any person in said District is suffering from any contagious disease, or suspected of being suffering from such disease, and no physician is in attendance on or called in to visit, or examines such person, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such case to properly isolate the same and to send to said health officer certificates relative thereto, in the same manner as is required by this act of physicians attending on or called in to visit, or examining like cases.

SEC. 5. That whenever it comes to the knowledge of said health officer, either by the certificate hereinbefore provided for or otherwise, that any person in said District is suffering from any contagious disease, said health officer shall cause one or more suitable placards or warning signs to be placed at once in a conspicuous position or positions upon, at, or near the front entrance or entrances to the premises in which such person is, so that the same can be distinctly seen by passers-by; said placards or signs shall contain, printed thereon in large letters, the name of the disease from which said person is suffering, and, in small letters, a statement of the law in reference to entrance to and exit from such house, and in reference to interfering with such placard or warning sign; if such premises be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house said placards or warning signs may, in the discretion of said health officer, be placed in a conspicuous position or positions within said premises, at such place or places as said health officer may determine; said placards or warning signs shall be displayed as aforesaid until such premises and the contents thereof are disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him, and for such time thereafter as may be necessary to demonstrate the freedom of occupants of said premises from contagious disease, namely, in the case of cholera and yellow fever, five days; typhus fever, twenty-one days; small-pox, sixteen days; the plague, fourteen days; and glanders, twenty-one days: *Provided*, That in addition to or in lieu of the placards or warning signs provided for above said health officer may station a watchman or watchmen at such building or premises for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That no person shall in said District, without the written consent of said health officer, handle, deface, obliterate, remove, or in any manner conceal any placard or warning sign displayed as aforesaid; the person in charge of the building or premises where such placard or sign is or has been displayed, and which said placard or warning sign has been to his knowledge defaced, obliterated, removed, or concealed, shall forthwith report that fact in writing to said health officer unless he has good reason to believe that such placard or sign has been removed by authority of said health officer.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any case of contagious disease in said District to cause such case, immediately upon the discovery thereof, to be removed to a room or rooms on the premises where it occurs, as far as practicable from rooms occupied by other person not affected by such contagious disease; to prevent the entrance into the building in which such sick person is of any person or persons except those dwelling therein at the time of the discovery of such disease therein, the physician or physicians in attendance, the nurse or nurses, and such persons as may be especially authorized in writing by said health officer to enter such building; to properly disinfect or cause to be properly disinfected all articles in use in the room or rooms in which such sick person is, and all excreta from such sick person before such articles or excreta are removed from said room; and within three days after the complete recovery, the death, or removal of such case, to cause the premises in which such sick person has been and the persons and articles thereon to be properly disinfected.

SEC. 8. That the disinfection required by this Act shall be performed as follows:

(A) All dejecta, vomit, and sputum of persons suffering from contagious diseases shall be received and shall remain for not less than one hour in vessels containing a sufficient quantity of an acid solution of bichloride of mercury (bichloride of mercury, one part; hydrochloric acid, two parts; water, one thousand parts), or other germicidal agent which has been approved by said health officer.

(B) All articles which have been exposed to infection but not included among

those enumerated in the preceding paragraph, shall be (a) exposed for not less than thirty minutes to steam at a temperature of not less than one hundred and five degrees centigrade, or (b) boiled for not less than thirty minutes, articles to be disinfected to be completely submerged, or (c) soaked in the acid solution of bichloride of mercury aforesaid for not less than one-half hour, or in a two per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid for not less than four hours, or in other germicidal solution approved by said health officer, or thoroughly washed with such solution, or (d) exposed to the vapor of formaldehyde or other germicidal agent for such time and in such strength as may be specified by said health officer.

(C) Persons who have convalesced from any contagious disease or who have been exposed to such disease shall be thoroughly washed with soap and hot water and sponged with an acid solution of bichloride of mercury, as follows: Bichloride of mercury, one part; hydrochloric acid, two parts; water, two thousand parts; or other germicidal solution approved by said health officer. The bodies of persons who have died from any contagious disease shall be immediately enveloped in a sheet saturated with a five per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid or other germicidal solution approved by said health officer.

SEC. 9. That if the person who is or has been in charge of any case of contagious disease in said District shall fail or refuse to properly disinfect said premises, and persons and articles thereon, or cause the same to be properly disinfected, within three days after the removal, recovery, or death of such case, said health officer is hereby authorized to cause the same to be properly disinfected and to pay the cost thereof out of any appropriation available for the purpose, and the court before whom such person is tried may require him to pay such costs in addition to suffering such penalty as is hereinafter specified: *Provided*, That when such person is unable, in the opinion of said health officer, to properly disinfect such premises, or any part thereof, or any person or persons, article or articles thereon, such premises or parts thereof, person or persons, article or articles may be disinfected by said health officer and the cost of such disinfection paid out of any appropriation available therefor, including payment for articles belonging to the poor necessarily destroyed.

SEC. 10. That no person in said District suffering from any contagious disease, or residing either permanently or temporarily in any building where there is such disease (or, if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house, in the apartments where there is such disease) shall leave such building, or apartments, except with a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit: or with a certificate from said health officer certifying that such person can leave said building or apartments without danger to public health.

SEC. 11. That no person in said District shall knowingly enter any building or if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house in the apartment in which exists any case or cases of contagious disease or any building infected by such disease except persons dwelling in such building at the time of the discovery of such disease therein, the attending physician or physicians, the nurse or nurses, and such other person as may be especially authorized in writing by said health officer to do so.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in said District, keep or retain the body of any person who has died of any contagious disease, except in accordance with the following provisions: Such body shall not be placed in an ice box, but shall, immediately after death, be completely enveloped, and shall thereafter remain so enveloped, in a sheet saturated with a five per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid or other germicidal solution, as provided in section eight; such body shall then be immediately placed in a coffin or casket, which shall at once be tightly closed with screws or clamps and remain so closed; such body shall be buried, cremated, or transported beyond the limits of said District within thirty-six hours after death.

SEC. 13. That no body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox, including varioloid, the plague, leprosy, or glanders, shall be carried into or out of the District of Columbia except in transit: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the transportation of bodies in hearses or undertakers' wagons for burial in adjoining States.

SEC. 14. That in said District the body of any person who has died of any contagious disease shall not be carried from place to place except for the purpose of burial, cremation, or shipment, nor in any conveyance other than a hearse or undertaker's wagon; such body shall not be taken into any place of public assemblage, nor shall any person attend the funeral of any such body except adult members of the immediate family of the deceased, his nearest friends, not exceeding two, and other persons whose attendance is actually necessary.

SEC. 15. That no person shall, in said District, without a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit, carry or remove, or cause to be carried or removed, from place to place, any person suffering from any contagious disease, or who has been recently exposed to infection by such disease, and is liable soon to develop the same, or to carry the infection of such disease. No person shall, in said District, expose himself or any other person, or permit his minor child or ward to expose himself, while suffering from any contagious disease or when, having been exposed to such disease, liable soon to develop the same or to carry the infection thereof.

SEC. 16. That no person shall, in said District, without a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit, carry or remove, or cause to be carried or removed, from place to place, any thing or things which have been exposed to any case of contagious disease and which have not been properly disinfected since such exposure as certified by said health officer.

SEC. 17. That the principal, teacher, or other person or persons in charge of any school, seminary, college, or Sunday school in said District shall not permit any person to attend such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school who is or has been suffering from or exposed to any contagious disease and whose exclusion from such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school has been certified to by said health officer as in his opinion necessary to prevent the spread of such contagious disease: persons so excluded may be permitted to return to such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school upon the presentation of a certificate from said health officer that they may do so without danger of spreading such contagious disease.

SEC. 18. That no parent, master, or custodian of any child or minor, having power or authority to prevent, shall, in said District, permit such child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed or to needlessly expose any other person to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 19. That no person suffering from any contagious disease shall, in said District, enter any public conveyance, nor shall any person in charge of anyone so suffering permit such an one to enter such conveyance without previously making it known to the owner or driver thereof that he, or the person in charge, as the case may be, is suffering from such contagious disease; any person suffering from such disease and any person in charge of one so suffering having entered any public conveyance shall forthwith report in writing to said health officer the time of such use, the number and kind of conveyance used, and, if known, the name of the driver. The owner or driver of any public conveyance, either or both of them, in which has been conveyed any person suffering from a contagious disease shall immediately have such conveyance properly disinfected, and said conveyance shall not again be used until it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him.

SEC. 20. That no person shall, in said District, knowingly let, or cause to be let to any person, or put any other person in possession of, any house, room, or part of a house or room, in which any person has been confined by reason of any contagious disease, until such house or room or part of a house or room has been disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him.

SEC. 21. That whenever any person in said District is an inmate of any premises occupied by three or more families, or of any tenement house, boarding house, lodging house, hotel, or apartment house, and is suffering from any contagious disease, and can not, in the opinion of said health officer, be properly isolated in such premises, tenement house, lodging house, hotel, or apartment house, said person shall be removed as expeditiously as possible, under direction of said health officer, to the public hospital or to such other place, satisfactory to said health officer, provided by and at the expense of said person, his parents or guardians; if such person can not, in the opinion of said health officer, be removed as aforesaid without endangering his life, said health officer may cause such persons in the vicinity to be removed as are in danger of contracting the disease. Any person suffering from any contagious disease, and requiring to be treated at public expense, may, at the discretion of said health officer, be removed to the public hospital for treatment.

SEC. 22. That in every hospital and dispensary in said District there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the isolation of persons infected with any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious: such persons shall, immediately upon the discovery of the nature of their sickness, be separated from the other persons and other patients at such dispensary or hospital. It shall be the duty of the physician or physicians, of the officers, managers, and of everyone in charge of a hospital or dispensary,

and of everyone who has any duty or office in respect to patients in course of treatment, or persons who apply for treatment or care at a dispensary or hospital, to see that a report is immediately made to said health officer of every person so applying, infected with any contagious disease mentioned in section one of this act, who comes to their knowledge, and that such person or persons infected with any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious, are properly isolated and kept separated from other persons and other patients.

SEC. 23. That every person in said District having been exposed to the infection of smallpox (including varioloid) shall be at once successfully vaccinated, or vaccinated a sufficient number of times to make it evident that successful vaccination is impossible.

SEC. 24. That it shall be the duty of every person in said District to be successfully vaccinated, or to be vaccinated a sufficient number of times to make it evident that successful vaccination is impossible, whenever the Commissioners of said District shall, by proclamation, declare such action on the part of every person, within a reasonable time, to be stated in said proclamation, necessary for public health: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to persons who prove to the satisfaction of said health officer that they have been successfully vaccinated, or repeatedly vaccinated as aforesaid, within five years from the date of said proclamation, or that they have had smallpox or varioloid.

SEC. 25. That the Commissioners of said District be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, whenever said District is, in their judgment, threatened or afflicted with any contagious disease to cause house-to-house inspections to be made, to require, especially, the cleansing and disinfection of premises or parts of premises, to provide accommodations for such persons as may be threatened by or afflicted with any of the diseases aforesaid, to provide gratuitous vaccination and distribution of disinfectants, and to do or cause to be done such other acts not contrary to law as may be necessary, in their judgment, to prevent the introduction or spread in said District of any disease aforesaid.

SEC. 26. That no person shall, in said District, knowingly make, sign, or deliver any report or certificate, herein provided for, not in accordance with fact.

SEC. 27. That said health officer, and any employee or employees of the health department of said District duly detailed for such purpose, shall have the right to enter and inspect premises or places in said District where there is, or is believed to be, one or more cases of contagious disease: such inspection to be made between the hours of seven o'clock antemeridian and seven o'clock postmeridian, or at such other times as may, in the opinion of said health officer, be found necessary to secure the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 28. That no person in said District shall molest, hinder, or in any manner prevent said health officer, or any person in the service of said health department, from performing any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 29. That any person who shall violate, or aid or abet in violating, any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia, or in such other place as may be designated by the court, for not less than five days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 30. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, in the name of said District, on information signed by the attorney of said District or one of his assistants, at the instance of said health officer: *Provided*, That any person or persons tried under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 31. That any person arrested in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law, whose detention in a police station, workhouse, or jail would, in the opinion of the health officer of said District, expose the occupants of any such police station, workhouse, or jail to infection by any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious, may be confined in any hospital in which are treated patients suffering from such contagious disease as that by which said person is believed to be infected, or in such other place as may be designated by the court.

SEC. 32. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 18, 1887.

ORDERED.

The Commissioners having learned that a dangerous communicable disease prevails among domestic animals in the vicinity of the District, which by contagion or transportation may affect the general health and safety, the Commissioners in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the act approved May 29, 1884, order the following measures for the prompt suppression of the same.

1. Upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to act as veterinarian for the District of Columbia for the purposes named in the act above quoted.

2. So much of the rules and regulations prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture in accordance with the requirements of the act aforesaid, and published under date of April 15, 1887, as are applicable to the District of Columbia, are hereby approved and adopted by the Commissioners as the regulations for the District: *Provided That* wherever said regulations require report to and action by the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry acting as veterinarian for the District, shall submit the requisite reports and recommendations for the consideration of and action by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

3. The legally appointed agents and inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, are hereby empowered, under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau to discharge corresponding duties for the District of Columbia, and all citizens of the District are hereby directed and required to recognize and respect the said Chief of Bureau and his duly appointed agents as lawful officers of the District.

4. The said Chief of Bureau and his agents are authorized to inspect any premises in the District of Columbia where it is believed there exists any contagious infectious or communicable disease among any domestic animals, and if found needful to order the temporary quarantine of said animals, to cause premises to be disinfected, and if necessary to condemn the animals to be killed in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

5. The proceedings for the appraisal of the value of animals condemned to be killed, shall be had under the provisions of sec. 8 of the regulations.

6. The Chief of Bureau aforesaid acting as veterinarian for the District, shall make to the Commissioners monthly reports of all matters relating to the subject of this order within the District of Columbia, and in addition thereto, special reports and recommendations as often as shall be needful, for the information of the Commissioners to enable them to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS, INFECTIOUS AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AFFECTING DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 21, 1888.

Whereas the eighth section of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide the means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," authorizes and requires the Commissioners to take measures for the prompt suppression of all contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases affecting domestic animals in the District of Columbia, to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection and contagion, as provided in said section, do ordain, declare and publish the following:

Ordered: That all persons having the care or custody of any domestic animal in the District of Columbia affected or supposed to be affected with any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall isolate and forthwith report the same to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, or to some officer of said Bureau in said District, designating the place where

the same may be found, and shall place the same at his disposal and observe and follow such directions as such chief or officer shall prescribe in such case.

2. That it is hereby made the duty of all veterinary surgeons in said District and sanitary inspectors of the health department of the District, and of every member of the Metropolitan police force to inquire and report upon all known or suspected cases referred to in section 1 of this order.

3. That if any person or persons having the care or custody of any domestic animal in said District affected or supposed to be affected as aforesaid, shall secrete or conceal the same or use any device to conceal the same or mislead the persons or officers who are charged with any duty in reference to such domestic animals, and all persons aiding therein, shall each suffer the penalty hereinafter prescribed.

4. That the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry only may cause the death of any so diseased or supposed to be diseased animal in said District upon orders oral or written from him for the death of such animal, and shall also prescribe the mode and place of such death which shall be strictly pursued in the destruction of said animal, and the bodies of such animals so killed shall be removed by the health officer of the District upon notice from said chief.

5. That every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this regulation, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense, to be enforced in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of the District on information, etc.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE.

[Art. XIV, Police Regulations.]

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington, April 1, 1895.*

Whereas the Commissioners of the District of Columbia were authorized by an act, approved March 2, 1895, to make necessary regulations for the collection and disposition of garbage in said District, and to annex thereto such penalties as will secure the enforcement thereof, the following regulations, to take effect May 1, 1895, are hereby promulgated for the guidance of all concerned.

It is hereby ordered that:

SECTION 1. The word garbage wherever it occurs in these regulations shall be held to mean the refuse of animal or vegetable matter which has been used or intended for food.

SEC. 2. Occupants of dwelling houses, proprietors of boarding houses, commission warehouses, hotels, restaurants and other places where garbage is accumulated, and owners or occupants of apartment or tenement houses shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of water-tight metal receptacles to contain all garbage which may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of garbage therefrom, and shall keep such receptacles at all times water-tight and in good repair. Each such receptacle shall have a tight cover provided with a handle. No person without a permit from the health officer shall use for the reception of garbage any receptacle having a capacity of less than three or more than ten gallons, nor more than one receptacle containing less than ten gallons.

SEC. 3. Occupants of any dwelling house, apartment or tenement house and each proprietor of any boarding house, commission warehouse, hotel, restaurant and other place where garbage is accumulated shall cause all garbage from his or her premises to be put into the receptacle provided for that purpose. Each person aforesaid shall cause such receptacle to be kept covered at all times and to be placed and to remain, between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from his or her premises, in such position as to be easily accessible to the garbage collector or as may be designated by the health officer. No person shall place or cause to be placed in any garbage receptacle any substance other than garbage.

SEC. 4. Owners of premises from which garbage is to be removed, having street and alley entrances, shall place conspicuously at the alley entrance thereof the street and number designations in letters and figures, respectively, not less than two inches in height, so as to be easily read.²

¹Amendment of April 22, 1895.

²Amendment of May 6, 1895.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to alter, deface, or destroy, any name of any street or number required to be displayed by these regulations.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of any person or persons having possession, custody or care of meat, fish, vegetables or provisions of any kind intended for sale as food, but which has become unfit for such use, to forthwith remove such meat, fish, vegetables or provisions to such place as has been designated by the health officer for such purpose. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to knowingly bring or cause to be brought into the District of Columbia any diseased, spoiled or decayed meat, fish, vegetables or provisions of any kind intended for food.

SEC. 7. No driver, owner or superintendent having charge or control of any cart or other vehicle for carrying garbage shall allow such cart or vehicle to needlessly remain, nor allow a needless number of such carts or vehicles to gather before any residence, building or place of business within the city of Washington or the more densely populated suburbs thereof; nor allow any such cart or vehicle or anything thereto appertaining to be in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; nor allow any such cart or vehicle or implement used in connection therewith to be stored or kept in any place where needless offense is given to any person or persons. No driver of any such cart or vehicle shall occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading such cart or vehicle or in passing along any alley, street, avenue or public road; nor allow the lid or cover of such cart or vehicle to be otherwise than securely closed except as may be necessary for the loading or unloading and cleaning of such cart or vehicle.

SEC. 8. No person other than the owner or authorized collector shall interfere with or disturb any garbage after it shall have been put in a garbage receptacle and placed in an accessible place for collection; nor shall any unauthorized person molest, hinder, delay, or in any other manner interfere with any garbage collector in the discharge of his duty.

SEC. 9. No person or persons other than such as hold permits from the health officer shall haul any garbage through or over any street, alley or avenue in the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs, and each cart or other vehicle used for such purpose shall have the word "garbage" and the number of the permit in large white letters on a black ground plainly painted or attached to each side of the wagon bed. No cart or other vehicle shall be used for the collection of garbage except such as are water-tight and provided with tight-fitting covers and such as have been approved by the health officer.

SEC. 10. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense, and in default of payment of such fine, shall be imprisoned in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than thirty days.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND PERMISSION TO COMMENCE OR TO CONTINUE BUSINESS, AND THE EVIDENCE TO BE ADDUCED IN SUPPORT THEREOF, FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL COLLEGES NOT INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF CONGRESS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1896.

Ordered: In compliance with the requirements of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of medical and dental colleges in the District of Columbia," approved May 4, 1896, the following regulations are promulgated concerning the form of application for registration and a permit to commence or continue business, and the evidence to be adduced in support thereof, required by said act to be made and adduced by the officers of each medical or dental college not incorporated by special act of Congress, desiring to commence or to continue business in said District:

1. Application shall be made in writing, in ink: shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board of trustees of the college for which registration and a permit is asked, and must be accompanied by a certified copy of the articles of incorporation of such college; or, if such college has not yet been incorporated, shall be signed by each of the proposed incorporators and accompanied by a copy of the proposed articles of incorporation.

2. Each application shall state the amount of capital stock of the college and the amount of such stock paid in, or otherwise show the financial responsibility of the organization.

3. Each application shall state whether a permit is desired to commence or to continue business.

4. Each application shall state at length—

A. The conditions required of applicants prior to admission to courses of study.

B. The branches of medical science which are, or are to be, included in the course of instruction, with a statement of the time allotted to each branch, and the name of the person or persons who are to instruct in it.

C. The minimum requirements of each student prior to the issue of a diploma or certificate of attendance to him, specifying in detail as to attendance upon lectures, quizzes, examinations, laboratory work, and clinical instruction.

D. The facilities for instruction. Under this head should be given at length a statement as to—

(a) The names of those connected, or to be connected, with the college in the capacity of professors, instructors, demonstrators, etc.; the names and locations of each medical college which has conferred upon any such person any degree or any certificate of attendance upon lectures in medicine, and the date and character of such degree or certificate; the names and locations of each hospital or dispensary with which any such person has been connected, stating those with which he is connected at the present time.

(b) The location of the premises which are intended to be used for college purposes.

(c) The facilities for practical instruction in anatomy, chemistry, histology, pathology, bacteriology, and the facilities for clinical instruction in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and similar branches.

Application for registration and a permit to continue business shall state, in addition to the foregoing:

5. The name of each graduate who has received a degree, and the date and character of such degree; the time spent by such graduate as a student at the college making application; the time spent by each such graduate at other medical colleges prior to obtaining such degree; the names of such other medical colleges, the time of attendance, and whether such attendance was attested by a certificate from such college, or otherwise.

6. The names of other colleges, so far as may be known, which have recognized degrees or certificates of attendance issued by the college making application.

7. Application having been duly executed in accordance with the above requirements, must be accompanied by the affidavits of those signing such application, that the statements contained therein are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, April 22, 1897.

Ordered: That pursuant to the "Joint resolution to regulate licenses to proprietors of theaters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes," the following regulations concerning the use and occupancy of buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia are hereby made:

1. That it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the owner of any premises or building, situated in the District of Columbia, to provide and furnish such premises and building with adequate facilities for heating, ventilating and lighting the same, and with proper and sufficient water closets or privies; to keep the roof thereof tight and in good repair; and to cause the yard or area, or both, to be so graded and paved that all drainage shall flow freely from all parts of it into such sewer traps as may have been provided for that purpose, or if there be none, shall flow away from any inhabited building on such premises.

2. That it shall be the duty of every person occupying any premises, or any part of any premises, in the District of Columbia, or if such premises be not occupied, of the owner thereof, to keep such premises or part, and all buildings, yards, stables, grounds and outhouses connected therewith, clean and wholesome; if, upon inspection by the health officer or an inspector of the health department it be ascertained that any such premises, or any part thereof, or any building, yard, stable, grounds, alley, or outhouse connected therewith is not in such condition as herein required, the occupant or occupants of such premises or part, or the owner thereof, as hereinbefore specified, shall be notified thereof and required to place the same in a clean and wholesome condition; and in case any person shall fail or

neglect to place said premises or part in such condition within the time allowed by said notice he shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided.

3. That no person being the owner, proprietor, lessee, manager or superintendent of any store, factory, workshop, or other structure or place of employment where workmen or workwomen are employed for wages, shall cause, permit, or allow the same, or any portion or apartment thereof, or any room therein to be overcrowded or inadequate, faulty or insufficient in respect of lighting, heating or ventilation. Every such store, factory, workshop or place shall be kept in a clean and wholesome condition, and, as far as practicable, free from all gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated by manufacturing processes or otherwise, and injurious to health. Sufficient and separate urinals and privies shall be provided for male and female employees.

4. That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, use any building for any purpose for which it has not been lawfully used for a period of thirty days, at least, immediately preceding the promulgation of these regulations, unless said building is located and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the laws, building regulations and health ordinances in force in this District, governing the location and construction of buildings intended to be used for such purposes.

5. That no room in any tenement or lodging house shall be occupied as a sleeping room unless there are at least four hundred feet cubic contents for each person therein not less than ten years of age. The health officer is hereby authorized, if in his judgment it is necessary to secure compliance with this requirement, to cause to be affixed to or near the door of each such room, a placard stating the number of occupants allowed under this regulation, and shall, in any case where such placard has been affixed, cause a notice stating such number to be served on the owner, agent, or person having charge of the premises. No person having authority to prevent shall permit to occupy any such room as a sleeping room any greater number of persons than are specified on such placard, if any, or otherwise authorized under this section.

6. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of every tenement or lodging house to provide a suitable place or places in connection therewith for the reception of garbage and other refuse matter.

7. That whenever there shall be more than five families residing in any tenement house in which the owner does not reside, there shall be placed therein by the owner or owners, lessee or lessees thereof, when required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a janitor, housekeeper, or some other responsible person who shall reside in said house and have charge thereof.

8. That no person shall use any tenement or lodging house or any portion thereof, as a place of storage for any combustible article, or any article dangerous or detrimental to health.

9. That no old rags, paper, or other like refuse material, gathered or recovered from any source shall be brought into or allowed to remain within any building used as a dwelling.

10. That the health officer shall examine or cause to be examined any building supposed or reported to be in an unsanitary condition, and make a record of such examination; of the location of the building; the purposes for which it is used, and the names of the owner and lessee and occupant. If after such examination, he shall deem any structure or building, or part thereof, or appurtenance thereto in such condition as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, or of those living in the vicinity, he shall serve upon the occupants a notice requiring a vacation of said structure or building, and also serve or cause to be served a notice in writing upon the owner, agent, or other party having interest in said structure, requiring the same to be put in proper condition within such time as he may direct; and it shall thereupon be the duty of said interested party or parties to comply with and execute the order of the health officer under the penalties for failure as provided by section twelve of these regulations, unless an appeal be taken as hereinafter provided. Upon deposit of thirty dollars to cover fees for an examining commission, the interested party may appeal within forty-eight hours in writing to the Commissioners of the District, who shall appoint a commission to determine the question at issue: said commission shall consist of two disinterested and competent physicians and one architect, residents of the District, who shall be paid for their services not exceeding ten dollars each upon the certificate of the health officer. In case of a decision adverse to the appellant, it shall be the duty of the appellant to comply therewith when duly notified thereof in writing by the health officer.

11. That the term "tenement" wherever used in these regulations, shall be held to mean any building or portion thereof which is occupied or is intended for occupation as the residence of more than two families living independently of one another and doing their cooking upon the premises: and the term "lodging houses,"

wherever used in these regulations, shall be held to mean any building or portion thereof in which persons are lodged for hire for less than a week at one time.

12. That any person violating or aiding or abetting in violating any of the provisions of these regulations, or interfering with, or preventing any inspection authorized thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DAIRIES AND DAIRY FARMS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 31, 1897.

Ordered: That the following regulations made by the health officer of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the requirements of section 11 of "An act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, in lieu of the regulations on the same subject made and approved June 26, 1895, are hereby approved:

SECTION 1. No building or space shall be used for dairy purposes which is not well lighted and ventilated, which is not provided with a suitable floor; and, if such room or space be a cellar or subcellar, or be located in a cellar or subcellar, which is not properly concreted, guttered and drained.

SEC. 2. No dairy shall be located or maintained within any kitchen, wash room, work shop or inhabited room, nor in proximity to any water-closet, privy, cesspool or urinal, nor in any room or space which is not of such size and construction as to permit the entire separation of all milk and milk products, both in the process of handling and storing the same, from all probable sources of contamination, either by dirt, noxious gases, infective organisms or substances or anything liable to alter unnecessarily the quality of such milk or milk products.

SEC. 3. Every person maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof, and shall use, a sufficient number of receptacles, made of nonabsorbent material, for the reception, storage and delivery of milk, and shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times; and having delivered any such receptacle to a consumer shall not again use the same for the reception, storage or delivery of milk or cream in any form until it has been, to his personal knowledge, properly cleaned after such use.

SEC. 4. Every person maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof a supply of pure and suitable water, sufficient for the proper washing of all cans, bottles and appliances.

SEC. 5. Every person maintaining a dairy shall keep the same and all appurtenances thereto clean and wholesome at all times, and shall change the water in the coolers at least once each day.

SEC. 6. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained and constructed, or which is not provided with stalls or with proper stanchions for anchoring the cows so arranged as to allow not less than three and one-half feet width of space for each milch cow; or which is not provided with good and sufficient facilities for feeding the animals in a cleanly manner; or which contains less than six hundred cubic feet clear space for each cow, unless the use of such building for stabling cows for dairy purposes has been authorized prior to the promulgation of these regulations, in which case it shall contain not less than five hundred cubic feet clear air space for each cow.

SEC. 7. No room shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which contains any water-closet, privy, cesspool, urinal or manure pit; nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep or goat be kept in any room used therefor.

SEC. 8. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall, when so directed by the health officer, erect and maintain in the stable, stall, shed or yard connected therewith one or more proper receptacles for drinking water for such cows, and shall keep the same supplied with clean, fresh water and none other.

SEC. 9. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall keep the entire premises clean and in good repair, and the buildings well painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 10. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall cause the dung to be removed from the stables at least twice daily, and always within one hour preceding every milking of the cows; and shall not allow any

accumulation of dung within the building occupied by the cows, but shall, whenever in the opinion of the health officer it is required by local conditions and surroundings, provide temporary storage for the same and for other refuse in a separate place, which shall be covered, and which, when so ordered by said health officer, shall be a water-tight receptacle.

SEC. 11. Every person keeping cows for dairy purposes within the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs, or elsewhere in the District of Columbia, if, in the opinion of the health officer, local conditions require it, shall cause the inclosure in which such cows are kept to be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, except as may be permitted for the purpose of supplying drinking water: and shall not permit any garbage, urine, fecal matter or similar substance to be placed or to remain in such inclosure, nor any open drain to run through it.

SEC. 12. Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times, and shall cause the teats, and, if necessary, the udder, to be carefully cleaned by brushing, washing or wiping before milking, and shall cause each such cow to be properly fed and watered.

SEC. 13. Any person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of receptacles, of nonabsorbent material, for the reception, storage and delivery of milk, and shall keep them clean and wholesome at all times, and at milking time shall remove each receptacle, as soon as filled, from the stable or room in which the cows are kept; nor shall any milk or cream be stored or kept within any room used for stabling cows or other domestic animals.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of every person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the health officer of the District of Columbia of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among such cows, by letter delivered or mailed, within twenty-four hours after the discovery thereof, and to thoroughly isolate any cow or cows so diseased or which may reasonably be believed to be infected, and to exercise such other precautions as may be directed, in writing, by said health officer.

SEC. 15. Milkers and those engaged in the handling of milk or cream shall maintain strict cleanliness of their hands and persons while milking or while so engaged. It shall be the duty of every person holding a permit to maintain a dairy or dairy farm to enforce this regulation in reference to such persons as may assist them in the maintenance thereof.

SEC. 16. That any person violating any of the foregoing regulations shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each and every such offense, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected.

SEC. 17. That the regulations for the government of dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia, promulgated June 26, 1895, are hereby repealed.

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